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ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL SPELLER

BY

J. N. HUNT

Author of "Progressive Course in Spelling"
"Modern Word Book for Primary Grades," etc.



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SUGGESTIONS ON SPELLING AND WORD-STUDY

"I TELL you earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay letter by letter.

"Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

"IN no other aspect of spelling instruction has there been more improvement than in the methods employed to associate the three necessary factors of *meaning*, *pronunciation*, and *spelling*.

"As spelling has improved in its methods of teaching, it has steadily given a larger place to the development of the *meaning* of words within the spelling exercise. A progressive teacher of the present day will have as much vital experience for the child in spelling as in geography or history."

—DR. HENRY SUZZALLO,

In "The Teaching of Spelling."

"SPELLING is an important study in the school curriculum. It is no more important, however, than correct pronunciation. The written language calls for correct spelling — the spoken language for correct pronunciation. Although orthoëpy is the science of pronunciation and not of spelling, it is so closely linked with orthography as to be inseparable."

—SUPT. CHAS. A. HARRIS,

In "New England Journal of Education."

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ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL SPELLER

E. P. I

PREFACE

IN recent years a number of careful investigations have been made as to the extent of the vocabularies that are employed by adults in personal and business correspondence, and also by pupils in the written work required in Elementary schools.

The results of these investigations indicate that in these several fields the number of different words employed is decidedly less than has been generally supposed. Accordingly, many educators have suggested that the vocabulary of the spelling book should be limited to the words in practical use in composition, and that ample provision should be made for their intensive study in the regular drill work of the schoolroom.

The Elementary-School Speller has been prepared in response to these suggestions. It is planned to cover the formal work in spelling and word-study for the grades below the high school. Its exercises are presented in six sections; each section is designed to cover the work of one school year or grade. The utmost care has been exercised in selecting the vocabulary for each year's work. The aim throughout has been to present words related to the needs of each grade as determined by the experience and observation of skilled teachers, and by the results of recent scientific investigations as to the words in general use both in and out of the schoolroom.

The organization of the vocabulary of each section is such that ample provision is made for the study of the *phonic elements* and the *symbols* that represent them. By this means a firm foundation is laid for rendering each pupil self-helpful and independent in learning by himself the correct pronunciation of all words that he has occasion to use. The importance of this phase of the study of English, and of drills involving it, can hardly be overestimated, since we are assured in reputable educational works of recent issue that—"Incorrect pronunciation explains one half the cases of poor spelling." Hence in this speller, all words in the columns are syllabicated and their accented syllables indicated, thus providing the pupil assistance in learning their correct *spoken* forms.

**Vocabularies
Investigated**

**The Scope
of Each
Section**

**Correct Pronunciation
Stressed**

Besides grouping words *phonetically*, many are arranged *topically*, thereby suggesting their *meanings*. Other exercises include practical drills on words of *similar* meaning and of *opposite* meaning, and on words *pronounced alike* but *spelled differently*.

The common *prefixes* and *suffixes* receive attention in exercises in word-building and word-analysis; these provide for applying the common Rules for Spelling, as well as for illustrating the significance of prefixes and suffixes in their relation to derivatives.

One fourth of the space of the Elementary-School Speller is devoted to *reviewing* words in columns and in context, thus providing for their intensive study and practical use. The script work of Section One presents an excellent copy for the pupil and encourages him to write neatly and legibly.

Throughout this book, the words have been grouped in harmony with the *Law of Association*, thereby giving the learner real assistance in their mastery. Then, too, the "Directions" which appear at the close of many exercises provide helpful suggestions for a great variety of work beyond the mere spelling of the words in the columns. This supplemental work includes: (a) the mastery of the common *grammatical forms* in which words are used; (b) the application of the common rules for spelling; (c) the study of *prefixes and suffixes* and their significance; (d) the study of *antonyms, synonyms and homophones*, and the origin of words.

Besides, in the work outlined for the upper grades, many suggestions are made to the pupil for utilizing the dictionary, thus encouraging the formation of the *dictionary habit*—a habit that teachers should encourage by precept and example. The vocabulary is limited to words that are commonly used in the grades in which they are presented, and no pains have been spared to organize and stress these practical words in such a manner as to assist the pupil in acquiring a knowledge of their *pronunciation, meaning, spelling, and use* in context.

TO THE TEACHER

THE attention of every teacher who examines or uses this spelling book is invited to the subject-matter of the preceding pages. The "Suggestions on Spelling and Word-Study" are quoted verbatim from writers whose opinions are worth while. They should be read, considered, and applied in the work of instruction. Then, too, the Preface should be of interest to every teacher, because it sets forth briefly the reasons for the existence of this book, and calls attention to its content and organization.

Dr. Suzzallo in his monograph on "The Teaching of Spelling" makes the following pertinent suggestions: "The teacher has more functions than teaching a child to know, pronounce, and spell a certain group of words with persisting accuracy. In addition to instructing the child, he must show him how to study; in this case, how to get by himself the meaning, sound, and spelling of words that are unfamiliar to him. He must train the child to solve new spelling difficulties as he will meet them in later life outside the school."

The Teacher's Responsibilities

In the light of this statement it is evident that the teacher can meet his responsibilities to the pupil only by encouraging, on his part, habits of independence in the mastery of words. It is confidently believed that the methods of grouping words employed in this book, and the drill work suggested, will, under the stimulus of good teaching, develop power and self-helpfulness on the part of the pupil, in learning and using new words both in the school and in the home.

Self-helpfulness Developed

Throughout this work, as stated in the Preface, the Law of Association has been applied in organizing the vocabulary; the result is seen in short exercises that contain an average of *six new* words in the recitation assignments of Sections One to Three, and *eight new* words in Sections Four to Six. By "*new words*" are meant cases that appear for the first time in the vocabulary of this book. In most cases these "new words" belong to the pupil's vernacular, or to his reading vocabulary, hence are *new* to him only so far as their written spelling is concerned.

Short Exercises

The ability to use the phonic elements of the English language with precision, and to interpret their symbols readily, is the foundation of self-helpfulness in the field of pronunciation. Through

the medium of systematic drill, pupils are to be made familiar with the phonic elements and the common phonograms of our language. Diacritical marks are used sparingly, and only when necessary to serve as a guide to correct pronunciation.

**Importance
of Phonic
Drill**

Among the typical exercises that are presented in this work the following deserve special attention, viz.:

1. **The Topical Exercises:** In these exercises the words are grouped because they relate to the same general subject, and thereby their *meanings* are suggested. For this type of exercises see pages 22, 23, 24, etc. In Sections One to Three there are 80 topical assignments for recitation with some 600 words; in Sections Four to Six there are some 800 words grouped topically. These exercises afford the teacher excellent material for awakening the interest of the pupil and teaching him the *meanings* of some *twenty-five* groups of words in each school year.

2. **Antonyms and Synonyms:** For typical exercises based on antonyms, or words of opposite meaning, see pages 21, 23, 24, etc. The drills on this class of words will prove of interest to the pupils, especially if the "direction" at the close of each exercise is followed by the teacher.

The methods employed for illustrating the use of *synonyms*, on pages 93, 94, etc., may well be employed in the study of other groups of synonyms suggested by the teacher.

3. **Grammatical Forms:** On pages 47, 49, 51, etc., there appear special exercises on the various forms in which *nouns*, *adjectives*, and *verbs* are used in composition. Throughout the book there are presented some forty exercises of this kind. No other line of word-study will prove of greater practical value; it should be stressed and extended by the teacher.

4. **Prefixes and Suffixes:** These vital elements of English words deserve the serious and sustained attention of both teachers and pupils because they are the keys to the *meanings* of thousands of derivative words. For typical exercises, see pages 57, 84, 125, 126, etc. In these drill exercises the significance of each prefix or suffix is given, and the pupil is directed to apply it in analyzing and defining the derivative words. For Reference Tables of Prefixes and Suffixes, see pages 174, 175.

5. **Exercises on Homophones:** These troublesome words, many of which are included in Dr. Jones's "Spelling Demons of the English Language," demand attention because of their very general use. In this book two lines of drill are provided: (a) by using the homophones in sentences—see pages 34, 35, 57, 58, etc.; (b) by grouping

the homophones, defining them — see pages 127, 128, 129, etc., and by requiring pupils to use them in original sentences. The use of homophonous words in sentences, in grades one to three, and their definition in grades four to six, will certainly make for increased efficiency on the part of the pupils.

6. Word-building Exercises: These provide for a great variety of drills which involve the application of *three* common Rules for Spelling. They are applied in writing the grammatical forms and in spelling numerous derivatives. These Rules are presented and applied in Sections Two and Three, and duplicated in Section Four, — see pages 52, 54, 56, 102, 103, 105, etc. Every teacher should see to it that pupils become so familiar with these Rules that they can apply them automatically.

7. Reviews: The reviews of this book begin on the second page of the pupil's text and occupy one fourth of its space. They include phrases, sentences, "Dictation Exercises," choice quotations, as well as quarterly reviews and annual spelling-match reviews in columns. The result is seen in the fact that in this book many of the more difficult words occur from *three* to a *dozen* times, thereby providing for their somewhat intensive study.

In addition to stressing the regular reviews provided by the textbook, the teacher who discharges his responsibilities with credit to himself and with due regard to the interests of his pupils, will provide numerous *informal reviews*. These will include any words on which the pupils have been drilled, with special reference to words that have been misspelled. As often as once a week, at least, these informal reviews should be presented by every teacher throughout grades one to six.

8. The Dictionary: The work in word-study involves the use of the dictionary in all of the higher grades of the Elementary school. Dr. Suzzallo has made this very definite suggestion: "Training children to a competent and ready use of the dictionary and fixing the habit of consulting it, is one of the main duties that the school can perform for the student."

The teacher will find that the Elementary-School Speller paves the way to the dictionary by enabling the pupil to read it and construe its symbols. For typical examples of the way in which this Speller encourages and directs the use of the dictionary see pages 93, 94, 97, 126, etc. No thoughtful teacher will slight or fail to encourage the use of the dictionary.

SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

A **syllable** is a word, or the part of a word, that is uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; a **dissyllable** is a word of two, a **trisyllable** of three, and a **polysyllable** of four or more syllables.

Accent is the greater force or stress of voice which distinguishes one syllable from another syllable of the same word.

In the word-columns of this book each accented syllable is indicated by placing the mark of accent (') to the right and a little above it.

WORDS CLASSIFIED

A **primitive**, or **root-word**, is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *go*, *man*, *boy*. Two or more root-words combined may form **compound** words; as, *workman*. Some compound words are written with the hyphen; as, *to-day*, *forget-me-not*.

A **derivative** word is one formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a **prefix** or **suffix**; as, *men*, *unmanly*.

Synonyms are words of the same or similar meaning; as, *royal*, *kingly*. **Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning; as, *dark*, *bright*.

Homophones are words of the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning; as, *see*, *sea*; *bin*, *been*.

Homographs are words of the same sound and spelling, but differing in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*; or *pound*, meaning *to strike*, *an inclosure*, *a weight*.

SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS

All *spoken* words are composed of simple or elementary sounds.

A **vocal** is an elementary sound made of pure voice or tone; as the sound of *o* in *old*.

A **diphthong** is the union of two vocals in one syllable; as *ou* in *out* or *oi* in *oil*.

A **subvocal** or **voiced consonant** is an elementary sound made of voice and breath united; as the sounds of *m* and *n* in *man*.

An **aspirate** or **voiceless consonant** is an elementary sound made of pure breath; as the sounds of *t* and *p* in *top*.

The letters that represent vocals are called **vowels**. The regular vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

The other letters of the alphabet are **consonants**.

Since there are some *forty-five* elementary sounds in the English language, and only *twenty-six* letters in the alphabet, some letters must represent more than one sound.

A **digraph** is a group of two vowels or two consonants representing one elementary sound, as *ea* in *heat*, or *th* in *bath*.

To provide a symbol for each elementary sound, **diacritical marks** are used with each vowel and also with the consonants *c*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *th*, and *x*.

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS

MARKS	NAMES	SYMBOLS	MARKS	NAMES	SYMBOLS
—	Macron	ā	.	Dot below	ạ
˘	Breve	ă	~	Tilde (tîl'dě) . .	ẽ
ˆ	Circumflex . . .	â	—	Lower bar	ṁ
◌̃	Breve-circumflex .	õ	⏏	Suspended bar . .	ȝ
˙	Dots above . . .	â	—	Transverse bar . .	ē
˘	Dots below . . .	ạ	ç	Cedilla	ç
˙	Dot above	â	±	Modified macron .	ā

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

TABLE OF ACCENTED VOCALS

	SYMBOLS		SYMBOLS
Long <i>a</i> . . .	<i>as in</i> ate, \bar{a}	Long <i>o</i> . . .	<i>as in</i> old, \bar{o}
Short <i>a</i> . . .	" at, \check{a}	Short <i>o</i> . . .	" on, \check{o}
Medial <i>a</i> . . .	" ask, \hat{a}	Medial <i>o</i> . . .	" soft, \tilde{o}
Italian <i>a</i> . . .	" arm, \bar{a}	Broad <i>o</i> . . .	" orb, \hat{o}
Flat <i>a</i> . . .	" air, \hat{a}	Long <i>oo</i> . . .	" boot, \bar{oo}
Long <i>e</i> . . .	" eat, \bar{e}	Short <i>oo</i> . . .	" foot, \check{oo}
Short <i>e</i> . . .	" end, \check{e}	Long <i>u</i> . . .	" use, \bar{u}
Long <i>i</i> . . .	" ice, \bar{i}	Short <i>u</i> . . .	" up, \check{u}
Short <i>i</i> . . .	" it, \check{i}	Circumflex <i>u</i> . . .	" urn, \hat{u}

DIPHTHONGS: *oi in* oil = *oy in* boy
ou in out = *ow in* cow

EQUIVALENTS OF ACCENTED VOCALS

\bar{a} . . .	<i>as in</i> what = \check{o}	\hat{o} . . .	<i>as in</i> sòn = \check{u}
\bar{a} (broad) . . .	" all = \hat{o}	\check{o} . . .	" dō = \bar{oo}
\hat{e} (before <i>r</i>) . . .	" whêre = \hat{a}	\check{o} . . .	" wōlf = \check{oo}
\bar{e} . . .	" the \bar{y} = \bar{a}	\check{u} . . .	" r \check{u} le = \bar{oo}
\tilde{e} (tilde) . . .	" f \tilde{e} rn = \hat{u}	\check{u} . . .	" f \check{u} ll = \check{oo}
\bar{i} . . .	" val \bar{i} se = \bar{e}	\bar{y} . . .	" m \bar{y} = \bar{i}
\tilde{i} (tilde) . . .	" g \tilde{i} rl = \hat{u}	\check{y} . . .	" s \check{y} stem = \check{i}
\check{o} . . .	" w \check{o} rk = \hat{u}		

VOCALS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

MODIFIED LONG VOWELS: \hat{a} *in* li'bră ry, \hat{e} *in* ê vent',
 \check{o} *in* pō et'ic, \hat{u} *in* ũ nite'.

OBSCURE SHORT AND MEDIAL VOWELS: *as in* fi'nāl,
 si'lěnt, cōn trol', sŭb mit', \hat{o} = \check{u} *in* drag'ón, and \hat{a} *in* so'fà.

TILDE *e as in* o'vēr = \tilde{a} , *as in* li'ār, and \tilde{o} *as in* ac'tōr.

VOICED CONSONANTS OR SUBVOCALS

SYMBOLS

b	<i>as in</i>	bat, bad, bubble
d	"	did, had, riddle
g	"	go, log, great
j	"	jug, just, enjoy
l	"	lip, lily, lively
m	"	man, member
n	"	not, ran, none
ng	"	sing, sang, ring

SYMBOLS

r	<i>as in</i>	rat, term, tarry
th	"	the, with, that
v	"	vine, very, give
w	"	we, wet, will
y	"	yes, yet, young
z	"	zone, zigzag
z	"	azure, = sound of zh

VOICELESS CONSONANTS OR ASPIRATES

f	<i>as in</i>	fan, fife, fifty	t	<i>as in</i>	tin, pit, strut
h	"	hat, hold, beheld	th	"	thin, thick, fifth
k	"	kind, like, kick	sh	"	she, shall, blush
p	"	pin, help, peep	ch	"	child, march
s	"	sit, picks, decks	wh=hw	"	when, wheat

CONSONANTAL EQUIVALENTS

ç	<i>as in</i>	niçe	= s	qu	<i>as in</i>	quite	= kw
e	"	eat	= k	qu	"	bouquet	= k
çh	"	maçhine	= sh	ş	"	haş	= z
ğ	"	ağē	= j	ş	"	leisure	= zh
i	"	union	= y	x	"	ox	= ks
n	"	think	= ng	x	"	exist	= gz
ph	"	Ralph	= f				

In the word columns of this book, unmarked *italics* indicate **silent** letters, as *u* in *guard*, *b* in *lamb*; marked *italics* indicate somewhat obscured sounds in unaccented syllables, as in *mad'ăm*, *mod'ěl*, *cõn vict'*.

THE RECITATION IN SPELLING

The teacher's duties in relation to the recitation in spelling may be summarized as follows:

1. To promote the pupil's interest in words, and to impress upon him the importance of knowing how to speak and write them correctly.
2. To make definite assignments for each recitation.
3. To test the pupil's preparation, and to give instruction during the recitation in the meaning and use of words.

In this book each lesson assignment, as indicated, includes a small number of words. Thereby thorough preparation is made possible, especially in view of the fact that the words presented are all in *common use* in the grades in which they first appear.

METHODS OF DRILL SUGGESTED

In conducting the recitation in spelling, the following suggestions may prove helpful:

1. Provide for variety of exercises by varying the requirements of recitation. For example: (a) test the pupils in pronouncing words at sight and spelling them orally; (b) require words to be written from dictation; (c) in the higher grades, require words to be used in original sentences.

2. Provide for thorough reviews:

(a) By devoting a part of the recitation period of one day each week to an oral review of the difficult words already drilled on.

(b) By stressing the "Dictation Exercises" in the textbook.

(c) By requiring each pupil to keep a carefully written list of the words which he has misspelled during the term. These lists should be inspected by the teacher from time to time and made the basis for special reviews.

(d) By using the quarterly reviews in the textbook in a spelling match either oral or written.

PART I

SECTION ONE

1 SOUNDS OF "LONG a" AND "SHORT a" 2

sāme	<i>same</i>	hăts	<i>hats</i>
name	<i>name</i>	have	<i>have</i>
make	<i>make</i>	bands	<i>bands</i>
bake	<i>bake</i>	sand	<i>sand</i>
cake	<i>cake</i>	stand	<i>stand</i>

3 SOUNDS OF "LONG e" AND "SHORT e" 4

wē	<i>we</i>	něst	<i>nest</i>
eat	<i>eat</i>	best	<i>best</i>
meat	<i>meat</i>	went	<i>went</i>
ears	<i>ears</i>	west	<i>west</i>
hear	<i>hear</i>	tent	<i>tent</i>

NOTE TO TEACHER. — Teach pupils, (1) to pronounce, (2) to spell, (3) to write from dictation, each word. Call attention to the symbols of "long" and "short" vowels, and encourage pupils to give the sound represented by each.

The numbers at the head of exercises are *suggestive* of an assignment for recitation, which may be varied at pleasure.

5

SOUNDS OF "LONG i" AND "SHORT i"

6

find	rīde	wīll	sīx	<i>six</i>
dime	nine	sit	slip	<i>slip</i>
time	miles	still	spill	<i>spill</i>
kind	write	swims	milk	<i>milk</i>

7

SOUNDS OF "LONG o" AND "SHORT o"

8

ōld	bōat	frōg	blōt	<i>blot</i>
hold	load	from	spot	<i>spot</i>
sport	coat	drops	trot	<i>trot</i>
home	floats	stops	tops	<i>tops</i>

9

SOUNDS OF "LONG u" AND "SHORT u"

10

ūse	pūre	jūmp	plūm	<i>plum</i>
tube	suit	pump	drum	<i>drum</i>
cube	tune	much	just	<i>just</i>
cure	tu'lip	must	dust	<i>dust</i>

11

WORD REVIEW IN SENTENCES

Find a dime. Hear the drum.
Ride a mile. Bake a cake.
Write to me. Eat the meat.

TO TEACHER. — Pupils should be taught to use all words *in context*, both orally and in writing. Dictate these sentences and require pupils to write them.

SECTION ONE

15

12

FINAL SILENT **c**

13

hăt	hâte	hăp	hōpe	<i>hope</i>
mat	mate	not	note	<i>note</i>
fin	fine	tub	tube	<i>tube</i>
pin	pine	slat	slate	<i>slate</i>

14

DOUBLE LETTERS: ONLY ONE SOUNDED

15

add	sell	miss	see	<i>see</i>
less	well	kiss	doll	<i>doll</i>
odd	fill	tree	bee	<i>bee</i>
egg	bill	three	buzz	<i>buzz</i>

16

SOUNDS OF **c** AND **ck**

17

cent	rice	cape	black	<i>black</i>
lace	nice	came	crack	<i>crack</i>
face	cit'y	clean	clock	<i>clock</i>
place	fence	cream	block	<i>block</i>

Sound **c** before **e**, **i**, or **y** like **s**; sound **c** before other letters like **k**. Sound **ck** like **k**.

18

WORD REVIEW IN PHRASES

<i>clean face</i>	<i>a pine tree</i>
<i>pure cream</i>	<i>an odd clock</i>
<i>three cents</i>	<i>in the city</i>

19

SOUNDS OF **ch** AND **sh**

20

chop	such	ship	fish	<i>fish</i>
chip	much	shut	dish	<i>dish</i>
child	each	shade	wish	<i>wish</i>
cheer	teach	sheep	fresh	<i>fresh</i>

21

SOUNDS OF **ng** AND **nk**

22

sang	sing	pink	bank	<i>bank</i>
rang	ring	sink	tank	<i>tank</i>
hang	bring	link	thank	<i>thank</i>
rung	spring	drink	drank	<i>drank</i>

Sound **ng** and **nk** with care in these words. Notice, for example, the difference between *sing* and *sink*.

23

SOUND OF **wh**

why	whip	white	while	<i>while</i>
when	which	wheat	wheel	<i>wheel</i>

Note that the sound of **wh** in these words is like **hw**; be sure to sound **h** in pronouncing each word.

24

WORD REVIEW IN PHRASES AND SENTENCES

very near Bring me a drink.
very much I thank you.
quite still You are very kind.

SECTION ONE

17

25

SOUND OF **ä** IN ARM

26

ärm	cärd	lärk	cärt	<i>cart</i>
farm	hard	park	chart	<i>chart</i>
yard	part	dark	charm	<i>charm</i>
barn	start	bark	sharp	<i>sharp</i>

Pronounce each word distinctly ; sound **r**.

27

SOUND OF **a** IN ALL

28

ball	saw	want	salt	<i>salt</i>
call	draw	warm	wa'ter	<i>water</i>
fall	claw	warn	small	<i>small</i>
tall	crawl	wart	shawl	<i>shawl</i>

29

SOUND OF **ô** IN OR

fôr	hörn	côrd	stôrk	<i>stork</i>
form	corn	cork	storm	<i>storm</i>
north	horse	fork	short	<i>short</i>

Note that **a** and **ô** have the same sound.

30

PHRASE AND SENTENCE REVIEW

fresh eggs *Frogs can jump.*
tall trees *Bees can buzz.*
sharp claws *Horses can trot.*

31 SOUNDS OF "LONG oo" AND "SHORT oo" **32**

t ^{oo}	r ^{oo} m	t ^{oo} k	g ^{oo} d	<i>good</i>
poor	broom	cook	hood	<i>hood</i>
boot	goose	hook	foot	<i>foot</i>
root	loose	brook	stood	<i>stood</i>

33 SOUND OF ow AND ou **34**

out	loud	how	howl	<i>howl</i>
shout	sound	now	brow	<i>brow</i>
stout	found	down	brown	<i>brown</i>
trout	ground	town	growl	<i>growl</i>

35 SOUND OF oy AND oi **36**

boy	join	oil	voice	<i>voice</i>
joy	joint	boil	choice	<i>choice</i>
toy	point	soil	hoist	<i>hoist</i>
en joy'	noise	spoil	moist	<i>moist</i>

The mark (+) shows that **s** in *noise* has the sound of **z**. In writing words, omit all such marks.

37 PHRASE AND SENTENCE REVIEW

a loud shout Hoist the flag.
a brook trout. Three cheers for the
on the hook red, white, and blue.

38

WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

39

sĕll	sell'ing	rāin	rain'ing
spell	spell'ing	pour	pour'ing
dress	dress'ing	hail	hail'ing
pitch	pitch'ing	blow	blow'ing
catch	catch'ing	snow	snow'ing
hăve	hăv'ing	tāke	tak'ing
live	liv'ing	shake	shak'ing
give	giv'ing	shine	shin'ing
wāve	wav'ing	write	writ'ing

Note that *silent e* is dropped when **-ing** is added to these words to make the word-forms ending in **-ing**.

40

PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING REVIEW

41

came	each	which	seeing
call	wheel	white	eating
yard	wheat	while	hearing
start	cream	spill	hoisting
chart	fresh	still	drawing
from	loose	much	city
north	hoods	noise	water
storm	brown	small	cooking
cloak	ground	horse	starting
clock	shout	stood	sounding

42

TWO SOUNDS OF **th**

43

thin	fifth	this	with
thick	sixth	that	these
thing	ninth	then	those
think	south	them	they

Sound distinctly **th** and **th**.

44

TWO SOUNDS OF **y**

45

bu \bar{y}	Ju l \bar{y} '	dear'l \bar{y}	cop'y \bar{y}
try	de ny'	near'ly	stud'y
dry	re ply'	tru'ly	cit'y
sky	good-by'	sto'ry	fif'ty

English words *ending* in a sound of **i** or **ï** are spelled usually with **y**; sound **y** and **y** distinctly.

46

SOUND OF FINAL **er**

47

ev'ër	old'er	o'ver	flow'er
nev'er	cold'er	clo'ver	show'er
un'der	giv'er	pa'per	read'er
num'ber	riv'er	hold'er	speak'er

Pronounce each of these words with a clear sound of **r** in the last syllable.

48

WORD AND SENTENCE REVIEW

selling	This boy is selling papers.
buy	Will you buy one from him ?
showers	In the springtime we have showers.
flowers	The warm showers bring the flowers.
which	Which flower do you like best ?

49

INITIAL l-BLEND

50

blade	cloud	flat	plan
blaze	close	flock	plant
blame	clear	flake	place
blind	clean	float	play

Pronounce initial letters with care.

51

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

52

more	less	far	near
clear	cloud'y	most	least
fine	coarse	dull	sharp
add	sub tract'	ug'ly	pret'ty

Compare words in opposite columns.

53

INITIAL r-BLEND

54

brave	crow	drag	grow
brick	creep	drive	green
breāk	crust	dream	freeze
brēad	crumb	drunk	froze

Pronounce initial consonants distinctly. Letters printed in *italic type* are *silent* when not marked.

55

WORD AND SENTENCE REVIEW

clouds	The clouds float in the sky.
cloudy	Then we have dark and cloudy days.
plant	We plant the seeds in moist ground.
grow	By and by the flowers will grow.
pretty	How very pretty they will be !

56	WORDS WITH DOUBLE LETTERS		57
tă'ffy	bě'r'y	bĭg'ger	sĭt'ting
hap'py	cher'ry	dip'per	hit'ting
din'ner	mer'ry	pep'per	cut'ting
sup'per	car'ry	bet'ter	shut'ting

Note the double letters in these words ; the second of these letters is not sounded in pronunciation.

58	IN A SCHOOLROOM		59
desk	pu'pil	ta'ble	cray'on
seat	pa'per	teach'er	point'er
book	tab'let	spell'er	e rās'er
chart	pen'cil	read'er	black'board

Add *s* to each word, and pronounce the words thus formed.

60	PARTS OF A SCHOOLHOUSE		61
frame	rōom	pane	eaves
steps	rōof	sash	at'tic
door	walls	win'dōw	ceil'ing
floor	hall'way	shut'ter	chim'neŷ

Locate each part of the building mentioned and write each word from dictation.

62 DICTATION REVIEW

*My teacher sits at a desk.
On it are books and papers.
I have a tablet and a pencil.
See how well I can write.*

TO THE TEACHER. — Supplement each dictation review by an *oral* test. Pupils should prepare for the oral test by reviewing the words on each page.

63

SOUND OF *o* LIKE *u*

64.

nōne	dōne	ōth'er	dōz'en
some	does	moth'er	cov'er
one	come	mon'ey	noth'ing
once	front	hon'ey	some'thing

Note that *none* means *no one*, and that *nothing* means *no thing*.

65

PARTS OF MY BODY

66

hēad	eyē	hand	throat
noŕe	earŕ	nailŕ	brēast
skin	cheek	thumb	el'bow
flesh	mouth	fin'ger	an'kle

Learn to use each word. Note that *ŕ* has the sound of *z*; and *n* has the sound of *ng*. Write simply *eyes*, *finger*, *head*, etc.

67

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

68

sweet	sour	frown	smile
weak	strong	o'ver	un'der
right	wrong	near'er	far'ther
rich	poor	in'side	out'side

TO TEACHER. — Dictate one word and require pupils to spell or write it and its opposite.

69

DICTATION REVIEW

Then what does mother do ?
Lay out the money.
And what does baby do ?
Eat up the honey.

70	SILENT CONSONANTS		71
<i>lamb</i>	<i>hălf</i>	<i>knōw</i>	<i>fight</i>
<i>limb</i>	<i>halves</i>	<i>knot</i>	<i>mīght</i>
<i>comb</i>	<i>calf</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>wălk'ing</i>
<i>crumb</i>	<i>calves</i>	<i>knives</i>	<i>tălk'ing</i>

Note that the *silent* letters are printed in *italics*. Why are these words hard to spell?

72	PARTS OF MY BODY		73
<i>legs</i>	<i>bones</i>	<i>knee</i>	<i>foot</i>
<i>arms</i>	<i>chest</i>	<i>thigh</i>	<i>sole</i>
<i>wrist</i>	<i>lungs</i>	<i>heel</i>	<i>in'step</i>
<i>joints</i>	<i>heărt</i>	<i>toes</i>	<i>shōul'der</i>

Locate each part of your body mentioned, and write the words from dictation.

74	OPPOSITE MEANINGS		75
<i>full</i>	<i>emp'ty</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>hin'der</i>
<i>kind</i>	<i>cru'el</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>o'pen</i>
<i>ev'er</i>	<i>nev'er</i>	<i>be gin'</i>	<i>fin'ish</i>
<i>a wake'</i>	<i>a sleep'</i>	<i>giv'ing</i>	<i>tak'ing</i>

Study words in pairs, noting how each word may suggest its opposite.

76 DICTATION REVIEW: MEMORY GEM

All that you do,
 Do with your might;
 Things done by halves
 Are never done right.

SECTION ONE

25

77

SOUND OF **ġ** LIKE **j**

78

age	edge	large	ān'gel
cage	hedge	gi'ant	strange
page	hinge	gen'tle	stran'ger
change	bridge	gen'tly	stin'gy

Pronounce words with care and write each from dictation; compare the sounds of **ġ** and of **g** in *go*.

79

I CAN :

80

feel	bow	read	hear
touch	look	write	speak
taste	stand	draw	whis'per
smell	march	cop'y	whis'tle

Make a sentence by combining the heading of the exercise with each word, and then perform the act suggested.

81

WORD REVIEW

82

they	flags	fifty	truly
buy	float	pretty	pencil
bread	city	flowers	crayon
break	July	dozen	pointer
crumbs	night	showers	blackboard
floor	head	having	window
root	breast	honey	shutter
eaves	thumb	carry	hallway
nails	finger	dinner	ceiling
boards	nothing	berry	chimney

83

SHORT VOWELS REVIEWED

84

can'dy	twen'ty	fix'ing	up on'
hand'y	pic'nic	mix'ing	un less'
sand'y	tick'et	os'trich	un til'
hab'it	pock'et	bon'net	him self'

Give the sounds of **ă, ǣ, ĩ, ȃ, ŭ, ȳ**. The *breve* is the mark that indicates these sounds.

85

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

86

coat	boot	scarf	cuff
vest	shoe	cloak	neck'tie
cape	sock	glove	rib'bon
shawl	stock'ing	waist	slip'per

Note that these words name *one* of each article; add *s* to each, thus making the form meaning *more than one*.

87

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

88

small	large	noon	mid'night
tight	loose	day'light	dark'ness
raise	low'er	be hind'	be fore'
lead	fol'low	use'ful	use'less

89

COMPLETING SENTENCES FOR REVIEW

This old coat — not mine.

My new shoes — too tight.

This pretty scarf — for sale.

These old cuffs — not clean.

This glove — too small for me.

Copy these sentences, filling each blank with *is* or *are*. Also, review for *oral* test the difficult words on this page.

90

SOUND OF ea LIKE ē

91

beans	leaks	mean	reach
beads	steam	meat	peach
heat	least	leaf	please
cheat	leave	leaves	eas'y

To show their meaning, use these words in expressions like these: "baked *beans*," "an *easy* lesson," etc.

92

SOUND OF ow LIKE ō

93

low	mow	show	yel'low
slow	mow'er	showed	fel'low
flow	sow	crow	fol'low
slow'ly	sow'ing	crow'ing	nar'row

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

94

IN A DWELLING

95

stove	kitch'en	par'lor	bed'room
range	dish'es	mir'ror	clos'et
ta'ble	ket'tle	car'pet	pil'low
pan'try	grid'dle	pic'ture	blan'ket

96

COMPLETING SENTENCES FOR REVIEW

The kettle — on the stove.

The dishes — on the table.

The pantry door — closed.

The mirror — in the parlor.

The blankets — on the bed.

Copy the sentences, filling each blank. Also, review for oral test the words on this page.

97

SOUND OF **o** AND **u** LIKE **oo**

98

d <u>o</u>	s <u>o</u> p	bl <u>u</u> e	pr <u>u</u> ne
do'ing	gr <u>o</u> up	gl <u>u</u> e	fr <u>u</u> it
wh <u>o</u>	mov <u>e</u>	fl <u>u</u> te	ru <u>l</u> e
wh <u>o</u> m	mov'ing	tru <u>e</u>	ru <u>l</u> 'er

Pronounce words distinctly, stressing the sound of **o** and of **u** = **oo**.

99

IN THE HOME

100

child	aunt	niece	din'ner
chil'dren	un'cle	cous'in	sup'per
fä'ther	sis'ter	call'er	brëak'fast
moth'er	broth'er	play'mate	lunch'eon

Pronounce *breakfast* with care; it is made from *break* and *fast*, — it is a meal after a *fast*.

101

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

102

thaw	freeze	ris'ing	fall'ing
sold	bought	sav'ing	spend'ing
go'ing	com'ing	stop'ping	start'ing
buy'ing	sell'ing	gath'er	scat'ter

Study these words in pairs until either word suggests its opposite.

103

GOOD ADVICE

If wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek,
 Five things observe with care:
 Of whom you speak,
 To whom you speak,
 And how, and when, and where.

104 "LONG a" AND "LONG e" REVIEWED 105

rāce	game	shē	steep
rac'ing	greāt	key	street
space	say'ing	be'ing	wea'ry
spac'ing	play'ing	see'ing	peo'ple

The *macron* is the sign of a "long" vowel sound; it is a short bar placed over the letter. Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

106 "LONG i" AND "LONG o" REVIEWED 107

climb	qui'et	ōn'ly	snow'y
grind	driv'ing	po'et	roș'es
slice	high'er	po'em	porch
slic'ing	side'walk	post'man	grow'ing

Find a poem in your reader and select from it words with the sounds of *ī* and *ō*.

108 "LONG oo" AND "LONG u" REVIEWED 109

sōon	spōon	dew	tū'lip
hoop	spool	few	pu'pil
stoop	shoot	new	mu'sic
stool	roost'er	news	dur'ing

The sound of **ew** in the third column is like *ū*. Pronounce each word carefully, and use it in a phrase or sentence.

110 DICTATION REVIEW — A STAR

When the blazing sun is set,
And the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

111	SOUND OF le LIKE l		112
ap'ple	pud'dle	pick'le	han'dle
pad'dle	mid'dle	tick'le	kin'dle
bot'tle	bub'ble	buck'le	thim'ble
rat'tle	scrib'ble	knuck'le	spring'le

In the second syllable of words in the first three columns **l** is the only letter sounded ; sound it distinctly.

113	THINGS TO EAT		114
pie	beef	fruit	po ta'to
peas	chops	cook'y	to mā'to
mush	toast	ōr'ange	pan'cake
cheese	but'ter	crack'ers	oat'meal

Use each word in such expressions as : "apple *pie*," "green *peas*," "*mush* and milk."

115	OPPOSITE MEANINGS		116
sick	well	wide	nar'row
wild	tame	qui'et	nois'y
fat	lean	straight	crook'ed
a'ble	un a'ble	care'ful	care'less

117 COMPLETING SENTENCES FOR REVIEW

Ripe — are good to eat.

Once I stepped in a —.

You must — eggs with care.

Which is the — finger?

Try to write well ; do not —.

Fill the blanks from words on this page, and review all the difficult words.

118

SOUND OF **âr**

119

bûr	wôrd	tûrn	tûr'tle
burst	worm	burn	tur'key
hurt	worst	curl	curl'ing
nurse	world	churn	churn'ing

Pronounce these words distinctly. Sound the **r**. In the words of the second column, **or** has the same sound as **âr**.

120

SOUNDS OF **êr** AND **îr** LIKE **âr**

121

hêr	êarn	bîrd	fîrst
herd	learn	chirp	third
clerk	earth	girl	thir'ty
were	ear'ly	whirl	thir'teen

Pronounce these words distinctly, giving **er** and **ir** the sound of **âr**.

122

WRITTEN SPELLING REVIEW

123

move	only	coming	until
whom	easy	people	racing
fruit	slipper	breakfast	careless
climb	twenty	luncheon	postman
raise	tickets	follow	straight
least	ruler	picture	crooked
leave	scribble	sidewalk	noisy
please	writing	moving	turkey
reach	father	ostrich	before
bought	children	bonnet	dinner

124 FIRST AND SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED 125

cra'dle	a way'	frisk'y	po lite'
la'dle	a mong'	pup'py	ex cuse'
buck'et	a lone'	fun'ny	my self'
dip'per	a fraid'	let'ter	be tween'

Note the sign of accent in these printed words ; pronounce each word and stress the accented syllable.

126 WORD BUILDING WITH er 127

help	help'er	play	play'er
work	work'er	paint	paint'er
plant	plant'er	build	build'er
rent	rent'er	lead	lead'er

In these words **er** means *one who*, or *that which*; define words thus, — helper, *one who helps*, etc.

128 WORD BUILDING WITH er 129

ride	rid'er	rob	rob'ber
drive	driv'er	stop	stop'per
trade	trad'er	blot	blot'ter
skate	skat'er	run	run'ner

Note with care the change made in the spelling of each word when **er** is added.

130 REVIEW: MEMORY GEM

When you've work to do,
Do it with a will ;
They who reach the top,
First must climb the hill.

131

IN THE GARDEN

132

hoe	plants	roots	peas
rake	weeds	stems	beans
spade	vines	leaves	beets
shôv'el	bush'es	stalks	bě'r'ries

Pronounce with care, noting that **s** in some words has the sound of **z**.

133

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

134

wise	fool'ish	prompt	tar'dy
worse	bet'ter	ten'der	har'dy
light	heav'y	bright	dull
few	man'y	scarce	plen'ti ful

Study the words in pairs.

135

SOUND OF **ai** LIKE **ā**

136

mail	train	rain	rain'bow
fail	chain	rail	rail'road
pail	strain	sail	sail'boat
tail	stain	pain	pain'ful

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

137

DICTATION REVIEW

The mail train is coming!
 I will not fail to catch it.
 Fetch a pail of water.
 A chain has many links.
 Each must stand the strain.
 These bushes have tender leaves.

138

ON A FARM

139

house	sheep	field	barn'yard
barn	hors'es	měad'ōw	hay'stack
sheds	ox'en	bot'tom	straw'stack
sta'ble	cat'tle	hill'side	corn'crib

Think of the *meaning* of each word, and tell something about each object named.

140

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

to: It is never *too* late *to* mend.

too: We are never *too* old *to* learn.

two: *Two* things are bad: *too* much and *too* little.

Two and *two* are four and no more.

Study the meanings of these sentences. *Two* means *one and one*; *too* means (1) *over*, (2) *also*. In all cases where these meanings do not apply, use *to*.

141

DIGRAPHS **ea** AND **oa**

142

dēar	bēard	rōad	rěad'y
near	cheap	toad	heav'y
neat	feast	roast	health'y
beat	beast	toast	wealth'y

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

143

DICTATION REVIEW

This is a wise saying of a wise man:

“Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.”

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

144

WORK ON A FARM

145

plow	feed'ing	buıld	hă'r'row
sōw	haul'ing	re buıld'	hoe'ing
mōw	load'ing	hitch	cut'ting
weed	un load'ing	un hitch'	thresh'ing

Note the use of *un-* and *re-* in building some words.

146

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

- there : *There* is a time for everything.
 The boys are playing over *there*.
- their : They call it *their* ball park.
 Let us watch *their* game.

Use *there* and *their* in new sentences.

147

FOUR SOUNDS OF a REVIEWED

148

dāi'ly	mă'r'ket	săuce	chăt'ter
dai'sy	gar'den	sau'cer	mat'ter
dai'sies	hard'en	al'ways	hap'pen
dan'ger	spar'kle	wa'ter	hatch'et

Pronounce words distinctly ; sound *ā*, *ä*, *a*, *ă* ; find in your reader *four* words with each sound.

149

WISE SAYINGS

- Many hands make light work.
 Half a loaf is better than no bread.
 Some are penny wise and pound foolish.
 Slow and steady wins the race.
 It is easier to pull down than to build up.

150

THREE SOUNDS OF **e** REVIEWED

151

e'ven	East'er	sěv'en	wel'come
eve'ning	east'ern	e lev'en	let'ter
pleased	sea'shore	ev'er y	bet'ter
preach'er	sea'side	shep'herd	spell'er

Pronounce words distinctly; sound **ē** and **ě**; also **ē**r; select two other words to illustrate each sound.

152

NAMES OF BIRDS

153

lark	jay	rob'in	blue'bird
hawk	crane	pār'rōt	black'bird
crow	quail	spār'row	snow'bird
dōve	bob'white	swal'low	wood'peck er

Which of these birds have you seen? Look for their pictures in a dictionary.

154

TWO SOUNDS OF **i** REVIEWED

155

hīgh	Bi'ble	gīv'en	fin'ish
tī'ny	bri'dle	lis'ten	skip'ping
while	be side'	mit'ten	swing'ing
twin'kling	in vite'	kit'ten	swim'ming

Tell which letters are *silent* in these words; only part of them are in italics.

156

DICTATION EXERCISE: MEMORY GEM

"The stars are tiny daisies high,
Opening and shutting in the sky;
While daisies are the stars below
Twinkling and sparkling as they grow."

157

SOUNDS OF **o** REVIEWED

158

gō'ing	whole'sale	sōl'id	bōr'der
slow'ly	gro'cers	for'est	cor'ner
post'al	no'tice	hon'est	for'ty
wrote	No Smok'ing	of'fer	a'corns

Give the sounds of **ō**, **ɔ**, **o** distinctly.

159

COMPOUND WORDS

160

day'time	noth'ing	pea'nut	dew'drop
sun'beam	some'thing	oat'meal	key'hole
sun'set	play'thing	break'fast	base'ball'
rain'bow	an'y thing	corn'stalk	foot'ball

Write *daytime*, *sunbeam*, etc., without a hyphen. The first syllable of *anything* is pronounced **ən**.

161

SOUNDS OF **u** REVIEWED

ū'nit	lūck'y	un'der	tūrn'ing
tu'lip	num'ber	thun'der	tur'tle
du'ty	lum'ber	hun'dred	re turn'

Give the sounds of **ū**, **ŭ**, and **û** with care.

162

A RIDDLE

I'm a humble little thing,
 Always coming with the spring;
 In the meadows green I'm found,
 Peeping just above the ground;
 And my stalk is covered flat
 With a white and yellow hat.

GENERAL REVIEW

I	II	III	IV
buy	none	away	straight
peach	raise	afraid	ticket
dear	their	among	notice
done	eyes	always	nothing
does	give	yours	painter
build	leaf	very	pencil
house	which	truly	daisies
half	write	early	railroad
hear	soon	easy	dipper
news	toast	coming	bottle
just	bread	daily	saucer
know	blue	many	water
stalk	whom	flowers	turtle
much	great	meadow	quiet
too	voice	having	every
loose	noise	berries	evening
once	train	children	whistle
they	catch	shepherd	until
wrote	please	money	return
two	break	writing	rebuild
shoes	bushes	letters	ceiling
used	glue	honest	shoulder
some	sauce	hoeing	rising
touch	hoist	heavy	forty
where	white	shovel	welcome

TO THE TEACHER. — Use the words in each column as tests in pronunciation, and also in oral and written spelling. Encourage pleasant tones and insist on legible writing.

SECTION TWO

1

RELATING TO TIME

2

week	spring	days	Wēdnes'day
hour	sum'mer	Sun'day	Thurs'day
sec'ond	au'tumn	Mōn'day	Fri'day
min'ute	win'ter	Tūes'day	Sat'ur day

Pick out the hardest word in each column; note that *ute* in *minute* is sounded like *it*.

3

MONTHS AND ABBREVIATIONS

4

Jan. Jan'u a ry	May	Sep. Sep tem'ber
Feb. Feb'rū a ry	June	Oct. Oc to'ber
Mar. March	Ju ly'	Nov. No vem'ber
Apr. A'pril	Aug. Au'gust	Dec. De cem'ber

5

RIME OF THE MONTHS

6

Thirty days have September,
 April, June, and November;
 All the rest have thirty-one
 Save February, which alone
 Has twenty-eight, but one day more
 We add to it one year in four.

- Direction :** (1) Memorize this rime and recite it.
 (2) Write the months in order, and the number of days in each.

7

SOUNDS OF **ä** AND **ă**

8

fär	pär'ty	hă'tch	lăd'der
star	har'ness	match	lan'tern
farm'er	mar'ket	latch	scat'ter
har'vest	gar'den er	patch	shad'ōws

Compare the sounds of **ä** and **ă**. One is the "short" sound and the other is often called "Italian **a**."

9

SOUND OF **â** IN ASK

10

fâst	grâss	pâss	chânce
last	class	glass	aft'er
past	dance	brass	ân'swer
asked	danc'ing	branch	bas'ket

Note that the sound of **â** is a sound between that of **ä** and that of **ă**. Pronounce words carefully.

11

THREE INITIAL CONSONANTS

12

strip	throw	scrap	string
strap	scream	scrape	stream
stripe	scrub	scratch	strike
stretch	sprout	screen	struck

Pronounce each word distinctly.

13

IN THE SPRING

Robins in the tree tops,
 Blossoms in the grass,
 Green things a-growing
 Everywhere you pass.

—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

14 SOUNDS OF "LONG e" AND "SHORT e" 15

seen	ē'vil	ělse	hěalth'y
need	re'al	next	weath'er
steel	fe'ver	en'ter	leath'er
nee'dle	de'pōt	pres'ent	feath'er

Give sounds of ē and ě; th and th.

16 SOUND OF ie AND ei SAME AS ē 17

field	piece	thief	re ceive'
chief	piec'es	thieves	re ceiv'er
fierce	niec'es	be lieve'	ceil'ing

Pronounce and write each word with care; note that ei follows c.

18 SOUND OF FINAL er 19

own'er	diff'er	play'er	cōv'er
driv'er	fod'der	pick'er	lōv'er
keep'er	rub'ber	quick'er	cōl'or
bar'ber	blot'ter	sweet'er	wōn'der

Pronounce each word carefully, giving the sound of ēr in last syllable.

20 DICTATION REVIEW: QUOTATIONS

"Evil to him who evil thinks."

"There is no time like the present."

"The shepherds watched their flocks by night."

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

General Direction: Review the difficult words of this and other pages, and be prepared to spell them as an *oral* test.

21

SOUNDS OF **i** AND **y**

22

fire	spi'der	sir'up	kit'ten
fir'ing	live'ly	stick'y	mit'ten
fi'er y	spin'ner	six'ty	nine'ty
fire'works	crick'et	nick'els	In'di ans

Give the sounds of **i** and **y**.

23

SOUND OF **ir**

24

sir	birds	dirt	first
stir	chirp	dirt'y	cir'cus
stirred	girl	thir'ty	cir'cle
stir'ring	skirt	shirts	birth'day

Sound **r** distinctly in pronouncing each word.

25

OBJECTS IN THE CITY

26

sign	store	sta'tion	wag'on
shop	street	of'fice	cār'riage
dray	al'ley	build'ing	side'walk
truck	trol'ley	ware'house	pave'ment

Form the plurals of these words by adding **s**. Note that in some words the **s** will be pronounced like **z**.

27

DICTATION REVIEW

"Will you walk into my parlor?"

Said a spider to a fly.

Birds and crickets can chirp.

"Three little kittens lost their mittens,
And they began to cry."

28 SOUNDS OF "LONG o" AND "SHORT o" 29

brōke	soak	fōl'lōw	of'fer
both	soap	hol'low	doc'tor
coach	old'er	bor'row	prom'ise
doors	sol'dier	sor'row	prod'uct

Give o its *long* sound in the second syllables of the words in the third column. Pronounce *soldier* sōl'jēr.

30 SOUND OF ô IN SOFT 31

lōng	toss	cloth	gone
song	moss	broth	long'er
lost	loss	froth	strong
cost	cross	frost'y	strong'er

In these words give o a sound between ô in *or* and ô in *ôn*. Pronounce lon'ger, stron'ger.

32 NAMES OF FRUITS 33

pear	figs	lem'ôn	ap'ple
peach	dates	mel'ôn	ôr'ange
plum	quince	běr'ry	ba nă'na
prune	ol'ive	cher'ry	ā'prī cot

Tell what you can about each fruit.

34 QUOTATIONS

"Birdie, rest a little longer,

Till the little wings are stronger." — TENNYSON.

"Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever." — HORACE MANN.

35

TWO SOUNDS OF oo

36

cōol	fōod	wōod	wōol
pool	boost	wood'en	wool'en
moon	roost	wood'land	wool'y
school	scoop	wood'man	look'ing

Note the symbols of "long oo" and "short oo."

37

SOUND OF u LIKE oo

38

bush	push	could	bush'el
full	pushed	should	bul'let
pull	put	would	butch'er
puss'y	put'ting	sug'ar	pud'ding
bush'y	push'ing	full'er	pul'ley

Pronounce and spell these words with care.

39

SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING REVIEW

40

gone	thread	answer	weather
shadow	stretch	minute	station
after	scratch	second	receive
asked	fierce	dancing	believe
basket	strong	nieces	carriage
chief	color	rubber	Monday
piece	cover	leather	Tuesday
week	doctor	feather	August
hour	sirup	trolley	February
sign	wagon	soldier	Wednesday

41

SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED

42

a bout'	a live'	be gin'	dĩ rect'
a cross'	a long'	be gun'	dĩ vide'
a bove'	a lone'	for get'	cor rect'
a round'	a while'	for got'	pro nounce'

Pronounce with care the first syllable of the words in Lesson 41; the sound is **ă**, somewhat obscured.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

43

44

45

ev'er y	fam'i ly	rap'id ly
syl'la ble	vis'i tor	mul'ti ply
an'i mals	hol'i day	beau'ti ful
dif'fer ent	yes'ter day	but'ter fly
an oth'er	ac cent'ed	di vi'sion
ad di'tion	cor rect'ly	sub trac'tion

Spell these words and tell which syllables are accented.

46

DICTATION REVIEW

Look at each of the words above.

See how they are divided into syllables.

The accented syllable is shown by a mark.

Can you pronounce each word correctly?

I can add and subtract numbers rapidly.

We learn to multiply and divide in school.

General Direction: Prepare for an oral test in spelling by reviewing the words on this and other pages.

47

SILENT VOWELS

48

tired	guess	thread	cur'tain
tried	friend	spread	cap'tain
heard	breath	ei'ther	foun'tain
learned	breathe	nei'ther	moun'tain

The vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**; the *silent* vowels in these words are printed in italics.

49

SILENT CONSONANTS

50

pälm	ditch	rab'bit	äl'mônd
calm	watch	bun'ny	blos'som
chälk	pitch'er	ham'mer	com'mon
stalk	knock'ing	ham'môck	com mence'

Note that the *silent* consonants are in italics.

51

ANIMALS

52

<i>Full-grown</i>	<i>Young</i>	<i>Full-grown</i>	<i>Young</i>
horse	colt	bear	cub
sheep	lamb	deer	fawn
cow	calf	goose	gos'ling
cows	calves	geese	gos'lings
goat	kid	duck	duck'ling

53

DICTATION REVIEW

“The star-buds blossom in the night,
And love the moon's calm, tender light;
But daisies bloom out in the day,
And watch the strong sun on his way.”

54

NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

55

stair	hun'dred	cam'el	squir'rel
stamp	mil'ion	tow'el	tur'key
a'pron	meas'ure	dol'lar	dõn'key
a'cre	pleas'ure	cel'lar	mõn'key

Words meaning *one* of each object are *singular*; words meaning *more than one* are *plural*; form the plural of each word by adding *-s*.

56

NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

57

inch	bunch	fox	he'ro
bench	match	box	Ne'gro
porch	patch	dress	po ta'to
church	switch	cir'cus	to ma'to

Form the plurals of these words by adding *-es* to each.

58

ARTICLES OF HARDWARE

59

file	wrench	plane	chiş'el
nail	knob	pok'er	trow'el
bolt	hinge	au'ger	skil'let
spike	screw	gim'let	scut'tle

Form the plurals by adding *-s* or *-es* as required. In *auger* and *gimlet*, sound the *g* as in *go*.

60

MEMORY GEM

“Beautiful lips are those whose words
 Leap from the heart like song of birds.
 Beautiful hands are those that do
 Work that is earnest, brave, and true.”

61

SOUND OF âr

62

bâre	air	pair	share
care	fair	chair	scarce
dare	hair	stair	square

Sound **r** distinctly; use these words in expressions like these: "*bare* hands"; "pure *air*"; "a *pair* of gloves"; "my *share* of fruit."

63

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

64

cry	laugh	huge	tī'ny
ask	an'swer	fierce	gen'tle
worst	best	ug'ly	hand'some
worse	bet'ter	give	re ceive'

Study words in pairs, so that one will suggest the other word of opposite meaning.

65

SINGULAR AND PLURAL WORD FORMS

66

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
can'dy	can'dies	lil'y	lil'ies
pan'sy	pan'sies	bod'y	bod'ies
sto'ry	sto'ries	po'ny	po'nies
dai'sy	dai'sies	bug'gy	bug'gies

Tell the change made in the singular word forms to make the plurals.

67

DICTATION, REVIEW

Which kind of candy do you like?
 The best candies are made of pure sugar.
 Have you ever seen a pansy bed?
 Pansies are very beautiful flowers.
 Easter lilies are pure white.

68

WORDS ENDING IN *y*

69

ba'by	ber'ry	pop'py	cit'y
cop'y	cher'ry	pup'py	coun'ty
cook'y	jell'y	pen'ny	coun'try

Form the plurals of these words by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*; write the plurals and pronounce each with care.

70

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

71

top	bot'tom	rough	smooth
base	sum'mit	tough	brit'tle
joy	sor'row	deep	shal'low
e'vil	good'ness	mild	se vere'

Compare words on each line, noting how one word will suggest its opposite.

72

SINGULAR AND PLURAL WORD FORMS

73

loaf	loaves	wolf	wolves
shelf	shelves	mouse	mice
leaf	leaves	tooth	teeth
thief	thieves	wom'an	wom'en

Compare the words in each double column, noting the changes made in the *singular* to form the *plural*.

74

DICTATION REVIEW

Loaves is the plural of *loaf*.

Wolf means one and *wolves* more than one.

The mice play when the cat is away.

Compare *man* and *men*, and *woman* and *women*.

Can you tell what the words mean?

75

SOUND OF **a** AND **ô**

76

wall	al'so	stôrm'y	ôught
stall	al'most	morn'ing	bought
want	al'ways	or'gan	thought
quart	al read'y	or'chard	brought

Pronounce words and note with care the spelling of words in second and fourth columns; **a** and **ô** have the same sound.

77

SOUND OF **a** LIKE "SHORT o"

78

what	was	waf'fle	squash
swan	wasp	wab'ble	swal'low
wash	swamp	wan'der	quar'rel

The swan and the swallow are graceful birds.

It takes two to make a quarrel.

79

PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING REVIEW

80

thread	divide	believe	syllable
tired	either	receive	division
church	captain	commence	tomatoes
spread	almond	handsome	different
piece	aprons	women	visitors
palm	cities	correct	Tuesday
friend	country	curtain	Wednesday
guess	doctor	common	February
sugar	answer	measure	holiday
color	donkey	pronounce	birthday

Direction: (1) Pronounce; (2) write each word from dictation.

81

WORD GROUPS

82

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
dai'ly	pa'pers	trust'y	help'ers
bus'y	tai'lors	emp'ty	bă'r'rels
loft'y	stee'ples	joy'ous	mu'sic
gloom'y	pris'ons	bit'ter	med'i cine

83

WORD GROUPS

84

rip'er	mel'ons	short'er	sen'tenc es
warm'er	eve'nings	neat'er	fig'ures
plain'er	let'ters	small'er	num'bers
green'er	pas'tures	long'est	jour'ney

The first word of each group is called an *adjective*, because it limits the noun which follows it; use each group of words in a sentence.

85

FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

86

kind	kind'er	kind'est	quick
hard	hard'er	hard'est	great
light	light'er	light'est	faint
qui'et	qui'et er	qui'et est	mel'low

Add *er* and *est* to words in last column, noting that *er* means *more*, and *est* means *most*.

87

DICTATION REVIEW

"The longest journeys have their end,
And the darkest shadows flee."

"True politeness is to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way."

88, 89

WORD BUILDING WITH **y**

90

ice	i'cy	bone	bon'y	stone
rose	ros'y	wave	wav'y	smoke
shade	shad'y	grease	greas'y	juice
shine	shin'y	sponge	spón'gy	sauce

Add *y* to each word in the last column, dropping silent *e* as directed by Rule I.¹

91, 92

WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

93

āche	ach'ing	paste	past'ing	raise
bite	bit'ing	clothe	cloth'ing	please
bore	bor'ing	bounce	bounc'ing	bruise
hire	hir'ing	freeze	frees'ing	sup pose'

Follow Rule I, and add *-ing* to the words in the last column.

94

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

95

dance	danc'ing	danc'er	write
ride	rid'ing	rid'er	wres'tle
bake	bak'ing	bak'er	tum'ble
make	mak'ing	mak'er	whis'tle

Form other words by adding suffixes *-er* and *-ing* to the words in the last column; in these words *er* means *one who*.

96

DICTATION REVIEW

Pluck the rose and leave the thorn.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Please write me the news every day.

Sponges are animals that grow in the sea.

¹ RULE I. — Words ending in silent *e*, drop the final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

97

WORD BUILDING

98

mine	mined	min'ing	min'er	trade
dine	dined	din'ing	din'er	e rase'
skate	skat'ed	skat'ing	skat'er	set'tle
bathe	bathed	bath'ing	bath'er	han'dle

Follow Rule I, and add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to words in the last column.

99

ARTICLES IN A DRY-GOODS STORE

100

silk	sat'in	mus'lin	cal'i co
hose	lin'en	vel'vet	flan'nel
plush	cot'ton	rib'bon	neck'tie
scarf	thread	but'tons	hand'ker chief

Pronounce all words carefully; note last word.

101

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

102

use	us'ing	us'a ble	like
love	lov'ing	lov'a ble	blame
cure	cur'ing	cur'a ble	de sire'
move	mov'ing	mov'a ble	ex cuse'

Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-able* to words in last column; apply Rule I for dropping silent *e*.

103

DICTATION REVIEW

Flannel is a soft woolen cloth.

Muslin and calico are cotton cloths.

Plush and velvet are made of silk.

Have you a fine linen handkerchief?

104

SPELLING BY RULE

105

big	big'gěr	big'gěst	hot	flat
wet	wet'ter	wet'test	sad	glad
red	red'der	red'dest	dim	grim
thin	thin'ner	thin'nest	slim	snug

Apply Rule II¹ in adding *-er* and *-est* to each word in the last two columns; note that in the added syllables the first letter is not sounded.

106

DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

107

sun	sun'ny	fog'gy	sad'den	red'den
fun	fun'ny	slop'py	glad'den	fat'ten
mud	mud'dy	knot'ty	mad'den	flat'ten

Suffix *-y* means *full of, like*; *-en* means *to make*.

108

DERIVATIVES MADE WITH *-ing*

109

get	get'ting	let'ting	nod'ding	shed'ding
win	win'ning	set'ting	put'ting	fret'ting
cut	cut'ting	beg'ging	dig'ging	drag'ging
be gin'	be gin'ning	hop'ping	mop'ping	split'ting

Note how each derivative is formed.

110

DICTATION REVIEW

The reddest apples were kissed by the sun.

Cotton is grown in the sunny South.

The farmer was busy cutting his grain.

In the autumn the trees are shedding their leaves.

¹ RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

111

RULE II APPLIED

112

tan	tanned	tan'ning	tan'ner	bat
rob	robbed	rob'bing	rob'ber	hop
ship	shipped	ship'ping	ship'per	flap
blot	blot'ted	blot'ting	blot'ter	drum

Form derivatives by adding *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to the words in the last column ; apply Rule II.

113

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

114

tin	hem	fit	pop	chop	drop
sin	trim	job	mop	chat	plot
slip	trap	skip	stop	clap	clip

Build derivatives from each root word by adding suffixes *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* ; apply Rule II.

115

FOREST TREES

116

oak	beech	ma'ple	wal'nut
pine	birch	ce'dar	hem'lock
elm	spruce	wil'low	hick'o ry
ash	cȳ'press	chest'nut	cot'ton wood

Look in your school dictionary for pictures of these trees, and learn what you can about them.

117.

DICTATION REVIEW

“ Which is the best of all the trees ?
 Is it the oak, the king of the wood,
 That for a hundred years has stood ?
 Is it the tall and gloomy pine,
 With its million needles sharp and fine ? ”

118

ROOT WORDS IN *y*

119

dry	dri'er	dri'est	eas'y
hap'py	hap'pi er	hap'pi est	lone'ly
mer'ry	mer'ri er	mer'ri est	heav'y
pret'ty	pret'ti er	pret'ti est	naugh'ty

Add *-er* and *-est* to the words in the last column; observe Rule III.¹ Pronounce: pret'ty (prīt'y).

120

ROOT VERBS IN *y*

121

try	tries	tried	try'ing	de ny'
cop'y	cop'ies	cop'ied	cop'y ing	re ply'
car'ry	car'ries	car'ried	car'ry ing	stud'y
hur'ry	hur'ries	hur'ried	hur'ry ing	mul'ti ply

Write the other forms of words in the last column that are made by changing *y* to *i* and adding suffixes.

122

PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING REVIEW

123

faint	figures	always	medicine
ought	measure	pleasing	sentences
juice	melons	dancing	already
bought	mellow	freezing	supposing
squash	juicy	evenings	beginning
elm	apples	muslin	erasing
beech	dining	thinnest	lovable
cedar	ribbon	getting	cottonwood
weave	nodding	chestnut	excusable
scarf	flatten	knotty	handkerchief

¹ RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

124

WORD BUILDING WITH **un-**

125

load	un load'	roll	un roll'
lock	un lock'	seal	un seal'
fas'ten	un fas'ten	coũ'ple	un coũ'ple
but'ton	un but'ton	bri'dle	un bri'dle

The prefix *un-*, with verbs, usually means *to reverse*; show how this meaning appears in the words formed with *un-*.

126

WORD BUILDING WITH **in-**, **im-**, OR **un-**

127

firm	in firm'	a'ble	un a'ble
ac'tive	in ac'tive	known	un known'
prop'er	im prop'er	health'y	un health'y
per'fect	im per'fect	friend'ly	un friend'ly

Note that prefixes *in-*, *im-*, or *un-* mean *not*.

128

WORD BUILDING WITH **-less** AND **-ful**

129

pain'less	pain'ful	joy	care	cheer
harm'less	harm'ful	law	hope	grace
faith'less	faith'ful	fear	help	thank
pit'i less	pit'i ful	tear	fruit	thought

Form derivatives by adding *-less* and *-ful* to each word in the last three columns.

130

DICTATION REVIEW

Seal the letter and *mail* it at once.

The *whole* is *greater* than any of its parts.

Just *here* is where we were standing.

Have you *been* late at school this *week*?

Great oaks from little acorns grow.

131

DIGRAPHS **oa** AND **ea**

132

ōars	stēal	swēat	cōarse
boat	spear	sweat'er	hoarse
float	steam'er	heav'y	coast
foam	steam'boat	weath'er	co'coa

Show that you know the meaning of each word; give the sounds of **ō**, **ē**, and **ē**.

133

SOUND OF **ai** LIKE **ā**

134

gain	hail	paid	braid
grain	jail'er	claim	raise
drain	tai'lor	wait'er	praise
brain	sail'or	wait'ing	prais'ing

Use each word in an oral phrase or sentence.

135

SOUND OF "BROAD **a**"

136

awl	dawn	fault	taught
bawl	lawn	cause	caught
crawl	fawn	au'thor	naugh'ty
shawl	awn'ing	au'burn	daugh'ter

Pronounce each word with care, stressing "broad **a**"; this sound is like **o** in *fōr*.

137

SUGGESTIVE WORD REVIEW

Who taught you to use an *awl*?

Find no fault without good cause.

Which author do you like best?

"One, two, three, four, five,
I caught a *hare* alive."

138

SOUND OF **c** LIKE **s**

139

race	source	ci'der	ex cept'
place	piece	cin'der	re cess'
price	pen'cil	cis'tern	re cite'
sau'cy	of'fice	cel'lar	ex'er cise

Note that **c** before **e**, **i**, or **y** has the sound of **s**. Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

140

SOUND OF **gh** and **ph** LIKE **f**

141

rouǵh	cǒugh	phrase	Ralph
tough	trǒugh	go'pher	Phil'ip
e nough'	läugh	el'e phant	Jo'seph

Study each word with care and pronounce it distinctly.

142

PECULIAR WORD FORMS

143

they	eight	queen	quake
o bey'	eight'y	queer	quart
weigh	eight'een	quilt	quar'ter
weight	neigh'bors	quite	ques'tion

Note that the sound of **ey** or **ei** in these words is like **ā**, and **qu** has the sound of **kw**.

144

SUGGESTIVE WORD REVIEW

I found a *piece* of a pencil in the office.

We will recite before recess.

She took *all* the quilts except yours.

"A little cinder in the *eye*
Would make a mighty hero cry."

145	SOUND OF "ITALIAN a"		146
cär	lard	mar'ble	re gard'
tar	barge	mar'ket	en large'
tart	parch	gar'ter	bar'ley
smart	starch	gar'ment	har'vest

Pronounce each word with care ; sound ä clearly.

147	SOUND OF "MEDIAL a"		148
bäth	ä lās'	so'fä	fäst'er
path	a fire'	so'da	mas'ter
past	a board'	com'ma	plas'ter
grant	a part'	Cu'ba	pass'ing

Give ä a sound between ä in *arm* and ä in *am*; in the unaccented syllables in the second and third columns ä has a somewhat obscure sound.

149	WATER AND ITS FORMS		150
bröök	lake	sea	surf
creek	riv'er	gulf	waves
pool	ca nal'	tides	bil'low
pond	foun'tain	o'cean	har'bor

Learn the *meaning* of each of these words.

151 DICTATION WORD REVIEW

An ocean is the largest body of water.

Waves and billows sweep over it.

The sailors are not afraid ; they sing :

"The sea ! The sea ! The open sea !

The blue, the fresh, the ever free."

152

ANIMALS LIVING IN THE WATER

153

eel	cat'fish	crabs	sălm'ôn
băss	cod'fish	clams	hěr'ring
pike	oys'ters	shrimps	pick'er el
perch	lob'sters	shark	mack'er el

Look for the pictures of these animals in a dictionary.

154

TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

155

beach	peak	plain	is'land
shore	val'ley	hill	high'land
coast	des'ert	ridge	moun'taĭn
bluff	prai'rĭe	range	vol ca'no

Observe that these words relate to some part of the earth's surface ; study the meaning of each.

156

WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

157

signs	ze'ro	u'nit	thou'sand
plus	naught	frac'tion	prod'uct
mi'nus	ci'pher	prob'lem	quo'tient
e'quals	fig'ures	num'ber	re main'der

Show that you know the meaning of the words.

158

DICTATION REVIEW

Ten figures are used in writing numbers.
 One of these is zero, cipher, or naught.
 Compare *naught* with *caught* and *taught*.
 Sound *au* in these words like *a* in *all*.
 Be sure to sound *n* in *naught*.

GENERAL REVIEW AND TEST EXERCISES

I	II	III	IV
laugh	asked	April	shining
field	stopped	comma	sweater
should	eight	real	swallow
quite	salmon	barley	orchard
firm	busy	awning	almost
bear	whose	desire	quarrel
hair	weigh	recess	bushel
were	woman	recite	pudding
could	dollar	aboard	putting
need	cider	direct	question
cause	gopher	enough	weather
else	sailor	receive	daughter
loss	waiter	except	Thursday
chair	cellar	suppose	Saturday
struck	tailor	either	January
brain	proper	station	multiply
would	perfect	neither	replying
heard	prison	naughty	pleasure
known	jailer	getting	already
claim	author	steamer	yesterday
church	present	thousand	beautiful
braid	promise	soldiers	handkerchief
hoarse	brought	fountain	exercise
school	office	carried	elephant
thought	Philip	neighbors	addition

TO THE TEACHER. — Use the words above as a test in pronunciation; then have a spelling match either oral or written.

SECTION THREE

1

FOUR SOUNDS OF a

2

pāy	chārgē	bäck	war
stay	ar'my	track	straw
state	par'don	grand	law'yer
la'dy	carv'ing	stand	draw'er
de lay'	ar'ti cle	shall	be cause'

Pronounce each word distinctly ; sound ā, ä, ǣ, a.

3

SOUNDS OF e AND i

4

yēs	keep	prīze	chill'y
yet	feet	size	drill'ing
tell	meet'ing	side	swift'ly
tenth	seem'ing	line	guilt'y
length	dream'ing	life	di min'ish

Give the sounds of ē, ē, ī, i.

5

MEMORY GEM FOR DICTATION REVIEW

True worth is in being, not seeming ;
 In doing each day that goes by
 Some little good, not in dreaming
 Of great things to do by and by.

— CARY.

TO THE TEACHER. — Throughout this section the dictation reviews should be supplemented by oral review in spelling. Pupils should prepare for this oral test by reviewing the words of each page.

6

SOUNDS OF **ō** AND **o**

7

tōld	ōre	lōt	jōl'ly
bold	own	got	con'cert
rope	bowl	lock	con'tract
slope	bro'ken	o' clock'	hol'ly hock

Pronounce words with care, stressing the sounds of "long o" and "short o."

8

SOUNDS OF **ō** AND **o**

9

nōr	lōrd	mōth	ōff
north	born	toss	of'ten
north'ern	George	boss	sof'ten
bor'der	Geor'gī a	gloss	frost'y

Note that the sound of **ō** is intermediate between **ō** in *or* and **o** in *odd*; sound it with care.

10

MEN'S OCCUPATIONS

11

gro'cer	fore'man	bank'er	flo'rist
farm'er	brake'man	bar'ber	mer'chant
mill'er	fire'man	print'er	team'ster
ma'son	post'man	paint'er	con duc'tor

Tell the kind of work done by each person named; sound final **or** like **ōr**.

12

SUGGESTIVE DICTATION REVIEW

Please *meet* me at the north *gate*.

Wait for me until *eight* o'clock.

This is a *piece* of a very old *sail*.

It was *made* of *coarse* cloth.

Study the words in italics, and write all from dictation.

13

SOUNDS OF **u**

14

fū'el	jŭdge	thŭs	drŭnk
jew'el	sub'ject	rush	trunk
new'er	pub'lic	crush	hun'gry
sew'er	suf'fer	brush	plumb'er

Note that **ew** in first column has the sound of "long **u**"; pronounce all words with care.

15

SOUND OF **o** LIKE **u**

16

sòn	tòn	toŭch	glòve
done	tongue	young	com'ing
month	com'fört	dou'ble	flood
ov'en	re cov'er	trou'ble	blóod

Give **o** the sound of "short **u**"; note the *silent* letters in third column. Use the words of the first column in sentences.

17

PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE

18

flour	sug'är	coke	boards
meat	sŭr'up	steel	shin'gles
hams	mo las'ses	i'ron	lēath'er
ba'con	vin'e gār	wire	fur'ni ture

Pronounce **ar** in *sugar* and *vinegar* like **är**; pronounce *iron*, i'urn; tell about making each product.

19

SUGGESTIVE DICTATION REVIEW

They *ate* breakfast at six o'clock.

The father took his *son* to the city.

You should *write* "all *right*" as *two* words.

Iron and *steel* are made from *ore*.

Coke is made by heating coal in an oven.

20

SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

21

al'bum	ex pect'	mim'ic	pub'lic
ab'sent	ob ject'	ill'ness	pub'lish
nap'kin	in tend'	dis'trict	hus'band
sand'wich	com pel'	bis'cuit	pun'ish

Sound the *vowel* in every syllable in this lesson; tell which words you think hard to spell.

22

LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

23

ha'zy	rea'son	a muse'	lone'some
la'zy	sea'son	re fuse'	home'sick
cra'zy	lead'er	stu'pid	light'ning
has'ten	a gree'	beau'ty	fright'en

Tell how you can mark the accented vowels to show that they are "long"; name the silent letters.

24

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM

25

rye	clo'ver	flax	to bac'co
oats	mil'let	rice	pump'kins
wheat	tim'o thy	corn	sug'ar cane
bar'ley	al fal'fa	cot'ton	sug'ar beets

Tell something about each thing named; look for their pictures in a dictionary.

26

DICTATION REVIEW

Farmers are busy every season of the year.

In the spring they plow and plant.

In the summer they harvest the hay and grain.

In the autumn they gather the corn and cotton.

In the winter they care for *their* horses and cattle.

27

MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

28

pal'ace	dē cide'	ō blige'	fu'tûre
cot'tage	re fuse'	pro mote'	pās'ture
pack'age	re duce'	pro duce'	na'ture
bag'gage	de liv'er	co'cô nut	nat'û ral

Note that the sounds of **â**, **ê**, **ô**, and **û** occur only in *unaccented* syllables; their sounds are shorter than the regular "long vowels"; pronounce these words carefully.

29

DIPHTHONGS **ou** AND **ow**

30

owl	tow'er	bound	lounge
fowl	pow'er	round	spout
drown	vow'el	count	a mount'
crowd	al low'	hous'es	ac count'

Note that **ou** and **ow** have the same sound.

31

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

32

hack	truck	ca noe'	el'e va tor
coach	freight	fēr'ry	au to mo'bīle
sled	wag'on	steam'er	mo'tor boat
sleigh	ex press'	trol'ley	par'cel post

Note the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

33

DICTATION WORD REVIEW

Heavy articles are shipped by freight.

Lighter ones are often sent by express.

The parcel post carries many things.

They are *sent* direct from the country to the city, or from the town to the farm.

34

SOUND OF **û**

35

pûr	fur	hurl	pur'ple
blur	fur'nish	bur'den	pur'pôse
turn	fur'nace	fur'ther	re turn'
burn'er	pur'chase	bur'glâr	dis turb'

Note that **r** in each word should be sounded ; use the words as a pronouncing exercise.

36

SOUND OF **î** AND **ë** LIKE **û**

37

têrm	herd	êarn	dîrt
germ	serve	pearl	squirt
fern	serv'ice	mer'cy	squirm
verse	per'son	cer'tain	cir'cle

Sound **r** clearly. Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

38

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

39

bowl	ferry	bacon	account
iron	parcel	biscuit	sirup
oven	florist	sandwich	sugar
touch	printer	baggage	vinegar
flood	painter	wagon	molasses
tongue	plumber	season	alfalfa
lounge	leather	lonesome	coconut
length	trouble	lightning	furniture
freight	shingles	compel	elevator
sleigh	beauty	amount	automobile

Direction: (1) Write the words from dictation ; (2) correct mistakes and calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

40

WORD BUILDING WITH **er**

41

sleep	sleep'er	deal	rock	be gin'
strike	striker	drum	walk	la'bor
wrap	wrap'per	swim	roll	ped'dle
trav'el	trav'el er	wring	trot	re port'

Add suffix *-er* to words in last three columns, applying the rules for spelling (see pages 52, 54).

42

WORD BUILDING WITH **or**

43

gov'ern	gov'er nōr	di rect'	di rec'tōr
con duct'	con duc'tor	pro tect'	pro tec'tor
in spect'	in spec'tor	con tract'	con trac'tor
col lect'	col lec'tor	in struct'	in struc'tor

Sound final *-or* like *-ēr*; *-or* means *one who*.

44

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

45

fresh	fresh'en	fresh'ness	quick	stiff
rough	rough'en	rough'ness	sweet	light
mad	mad'den	mad'ness	bright	short
glad	glad'den	glad'ness	loose	broad

Add suffix *-en* meaning *to make*, *-ly* meaning *manner*, and *-ness* meaning *state of being* to each word in last two columns; define each derivative thus, —stiffen, *to make stiff*; stiffly, *in a stiff manner*; stiffness, *state of being stiff*, etc.

46

MEMORY GEM — REVIEW

“A little thing, a sunny smile,
 A loving word, at morn,
 And all day long the sun shone bright
 And sweetest hopes were born.”

47 MEDIAL **a** ACCENTED AND UNACCENTED 48

tăsk	ex'tră	ănt	ad vance'
căsk	a're a	grant	ăft er noon'
mask	i de'a	pass	Can'a da
raft	sep'ă rate	mass	Ă mēr'i ca

Use these words as a pronouncing exercise, giving **ă** its medial sound between that of **ā** and **ǣ**. In unaccented syllables the sound of **ă** is somewhat obscured.

49 SOUND OF **oi** 50

toil	toil'er	coil	roy'al
boil	boil'er	coin	joy'ful
moist	mois'ture	toi'let	em ploy'
joist	re joice'	poi'son	de stroy'

The sound of **oy** is like **oi**: pronounce words distinctly.

51 WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC 52

pint	ounce	měās'ŭre	fac'tor
peck	pound	sur'face	can'cel
gal'lon	hun'dred	dis'tance	dec'i mal
băr'rel	thou'sand	liq'uid	ex am'ple

Pronounce carefully, noting that **s** in *measure* has the sound of **zh**, and **x** in *example* has the sound of **gz**.

53 DICTATION WORD REVIEW

Every person needs to use numbers.

All should learn to add rapidly and correctly.

Eight quarts make a peck.

Four pecks make a bushel.

Twelve things make a dozen.

54

SOUND OF "LONG oo"

55

tool	truth	droop	bal loon'
fool	through	loop	moon'light
roof	tru'ant	coop	spoon'ful
hoof	sure'ly	coop'er	goose'ber ry

Sound **oo** distinctly, noting that **u** in the second column has the sound of **oo**.

56

SOUNDS OF **th** AND **th**

57

thaw	fōurth	thus	both'er
thatch	mōnth	though	with'er
thrash	growth	rath'er	with in'
thrush	this'tle	gath'er	with out'

Note how the two sounds of **th** are indicated; sound each symbol distinctly.

58

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

59

help	as sist'	buy	pur'chase
try	at tempt'	tell	re late'
shun	a void'	come	ar rive'
tease	an noy'	be gin'	com mence'

Study the words along the line in pairs; learn each pair so that one word suggests the other.

60

DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

Please *help* me with this example.

The merchant will *buy* goods in the city.

Who can *tell* a funny story?

You may *begin* at once, if you will.

Direction: Copy from dictation, supplying a word in place of each one in italics.

61	RELATED WORDS		62
wide	width	young	youth
long	length	strong	strength
safe	safe'ty	broad	breadth
wise	wis'dom	bus'y	busi'ness

Compare each *adjective* in the first and third columns with the noun opposite in next column; note the *meanings*.

63	RELATED WORDS		64
lose	loss	try	tri'al
choose	choice	bloom	blos'sôm
heal	hēalth	please	plēas'ure
steal	stēalth	know	knowl'edge

Compare the *verbs* in the first and third columns with the noun opposite each; use the words in phrases or sentences.

65	WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING		66
high	lōft'y	plans	de signs'
whole	en tire'	asked	in quired'
e rect'	up'right	al low'	per mit'
la'zy	in'do lent	re ply'	an'swer

Compare each pair of words and note their meanings.

67 DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

Far away there was a *high* mountain.

The *whole* bridge was carried away.

Draw your *plans* with great care.

We *asked* for the best road to the city.

Direction: Supply a word instead of each one in italics.

68

DOUBLED CONSONANTS

69

ěr'ror	gig'gle	sud'den	pas'sen ger
hor'rid	gob'ble	shud'der	pos'si ble
pat'ter	rid'dle	hop'ping	ter'ri ble
chat'ter	rip'ple	skip'ping	mat'tress

Note that the first letter in the *second* syllables is not *sounded*; the *doubled consonant* in adjoining syllables indicates that the preceding vowel is *short*.

70

FAMILIAR OBJECTS

71

sleeve	sad'dle	că'r'rôt	pat'tern
waist	stîr'rup	tur'nip	pă'r'a sol
ruf'fle	lad'der	let'tuce	um brěl'la
tas'sel	ban'ner	cab'bage	foun da'tion

Tell what letters are silent in these words; note that the last syllable of *lettuce* is sounded "Is."

72

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

73

flocks	herds	flat	lev'el
firm	sol'id	style	fash'ion
neat	ti'dy	flu'id	liq'uid
frank	o'pen	oc cûr'	hap'pen

Study the words of similar meaning in pairs.

74

DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

Some farmers have large *herds* of sheep.

This house is built on a *firm* foundation.

Every desk is kept as *neat* as possible.

When have tight sleeves been in *style*?

Direction: Use another word for each one in italics.

75

RELATED WORDS

76

act	ac'tor	high	height
die	dy'ing	cen'ter	cen'tral
dead	death	be come'	be came'
spend	spent	peo'ple	pop'u lar

Study the words in pairs, noting how the meaning of one appears in the other.

77

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

78

cause	ef fect'	ac cept'	re ject'
dan'ger	safe'ty	in crease'	de crease'
suc cess'	fail'ure	in clude'	ex clude'
strength	weak'ness	col lect'	dis trib'ute

Study the pairs of words so that the use of any word will suggest its opposite.

79

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

80

ache	ounce	busy	enough
tease	though	labor	rejoice
sure	through	mercy	balloon
earn	truant	hungry	commence
heard	assist	dozen	business
month	gallon	thistle	example
choose	liquid	thousand	exercise
loose	circle	minutes	separate
hoarse	poison	furnace	collector
guess	area	purchase	beginning

Direction: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) determine percentage of words spelled correctly and name winner.

81 SPECIAL DRILL ON SOUND OF "SHORT e" 82

said	a gain'	gět	före'hěad
says	a gainst'	read	bon'nět
an'y	an'y how	stead'y	chick'ěn
man'y	an'y way	in stead'	kitch'ěn

Note that in the first and second columns the letter **a** has the sound of "short e"; put stress on the sound of **ě** in every word.

83 SPECIAL DRILL ON "SHORT i" 84

since	cer'tain	dĩ vide'	fer'tile
rinse	cur'tain	di rect'	serv'ice
been	moun'tain	ci gār'	en'gine
pret'ty	foun'tain	pĩ ǎn'ō	ĩ tal'ic

In pronouncing each of these words give a clear sound of "short i."

85 FAMILIAR OBJECTS 86

key	plate	tea'cup	rad'ish
clay	lamp	cōf'fee	on'ion
soil	chim'ney	sal'ad	cu'cum ber
belt	can'dle	pud'ding	veg'ě ta bles

Note that the last syllable of *coffee* has the sound of **ĩ** and that *onion* is pronounced "ǎn'yun."

87 DICTATION WORD REVIEW

You have *heard* of "Robinson Crusoe."

What do you *know* about the book?

Have you ever *seen* or *read* it?

You will surely like the *whole* story.

88

SPECIAL DRILL ON "LONG u"

89

dūe	a mūse'	tū'lip	Tūes'day
cute	a buse'	bu'gle	re new'
view	ac cuse'	u'su al	news'pa per
stew	se cure'	u'su al ly	av'e nue

Be sure to give "ū" and "ew" in these words the sound of "long u"; add *-ing* to the words in the second column, — apply Rule III, page 56.

90

SPECIAL DRILL ON "LONG oo"

91

moose	prove	blue	grew
flew	re move'	blu'ing	screw
chew	tru'ant	blu'ish	un screw'
whose	sure'ly	tru'ly	prun'ing

Pronounce the words distinctly, giving in each a clear sound of "long oo."

92

COMPOUND WORDS

93

to-day'	good-by'	up stairs'	house'keep er
to-night'	to-mor'row	cup'board	mo'tor man
saw'mill	sea'shore	whole'sale	type'writ er
up'land	bare'foot	whale'bone	which ev'er

Note that some *compound* words require a hyphen and others do not. *Cupboard* is pronounced cūb'ërd.

94

DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

I bought a *pair* of new shoes to-day.

To-morrow I shall try to *wear* them.

"Beautiful faces are they that *wear*

The light of a pleasant spirit *there*."

SECTION THREE

77

95

SOUND OF **a** LIKE **ô**

96

jăw	false	sôt	côr'set
raw	aw'ful	short	for'wărd
paws	awn'ing	gorge	for'tune
fawn	aw'ful ly	in form'	horse'man

In the dictionary, the sound of **a** is indicated by using **ô** in the *respellings* which show how to pronounce words.

97

SOUND OF **ô** LIKE **ă**

98

wôn	love'ly	in'côme	côm'pa ny
none	cus'tôm	thôr'ough	some'thing
a bove'	col'ored	smoth'er	some'what
shov'ing	cush'ion	won'der ful	tire'some

99, 100

CONTRACTIONS IN PHRASES

101

I'm quite	don't wait	you'll be
I'd like	isn't here	aren't they
I'll meet	căn't hear	we've been
I've known	didn't you	doesn't know

- (1) Write the separate words included in each contraction;
 (2) write a sentence containing each phrase.

102

DICTATION REVIEW

"I wonder why, I wonder why,
 So many things are bigger than I.
 There are hundreds of things I wonder about,
 And I'd like to find a few of them out."

103

SOUND OF "LONG a" ACCENTED

104

grade	lay'er	gra'vy	a shamed'
grapes	rai'sins	man'ger	ex plain'
stake	rail'ing	base'ment	re main'
shake	pa rade'	bak'er y	com plain'

Use each word in a phrase or sentence. Note with care the words in the second and fourth columns.

105

SOUND OF "SHORT a" ACCENTED

106

crank	cab'in	dan'dy	rav'el
plank	hab'it	tal'ly	tan'gle
prank	man'ner	mal'let	mat'ting
spank	stag'ger	catch'er	plat'form

107

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

108

Mr. Mis'ter	Dr. Doc'tor
Mrs. (mis'iz) Mis'tress	Agt. A'gent
A.M. Before noon	P.O. Post Of'fice
P.M. After noon	R. F. D. Ru'ral Free De liv'er y

Note that a period is used with every abbreviation.

109

DICTATION EXERCISE

CLINTON, IOWA, Feb. 24, 1916.

MR. JOHN SMITH.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your inquiry I have to say: The train to which you refer is due to leave this station at 10 A.M. and to arrive in Chicago at 3 P.M.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JONES, Agt.

110

SOUND OF "LONG e" ACCENTED

111

feed	breeze	mean	de'pōt
bleed	sneeze	treat	de gree'
sheet	squeeze	shears	de feat'
speech	Greek	eat'en	re peat'

112

SOUND OF "SHORT e" ACCENTED

113

mess	deſ'ert	děaf	se lect'
press	slen'der	meant	con nect'
shell	ped'dler	trench	con sent'
swell	freck'le	French	pre vent'

Tell how to mark **e** to indicate the sound of "short e."

114

COMMON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

115

gōurd	car'rot	pep'pers	mel'ons
on'ion	pars'nip	r/hu'barb	ber'ries
tur'nip	gar'lic	pie'plant	as par'a gus
spin'ach	cel'er y	egg'plant	can'ta loupe

Note that *-ach* in *spinach* is sounded like -āj.

116

DICTATION REVIEW

The storm came and the winds *blew*.
 The honeybee is busy every shining *hour*.
Our country is called The United States of America.
 The United States produces much iron and steel.
 Pieplant is another name for rhubarb.
 Raisins are grapes dried in the sun.

117

SOUND OF "LONG I" ACCENTED

118

knigh <i>t</i>	li'ón	dye	twine
sigh <i>t</i>	ti'ger	dye'ing	bind'er
sligh <i>t</i>	like'ly	tie	cli'mate
spire	sup ply'	ty'ing	pri'vate

Use each of these words in a phrase or a sentence.

119

SOUND OF "SHORT I" ACCENTED

120

list	vis'it	stiff	sil'ly
lift	vil'lage	sil'ver	sim'ple
quill	pí'geón	shiv'er	dis'tance
sling	víne'yard	splin'ter	dis'trict

Note with care the words in the second column.

121

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

122

said	again	consent	italic
since	accuse	connect	newspaper
rinse	bluing	remain	to-morrow
whose	raisins	complain	company
false	tangle	parade	usually
stake	chicken	engine	celery
plank	rhubarb	fertile	delivery
sneeze	matting	colored	wonderful
breeze	forehead	smother	whichever
trench	fortune	instead	cantaloupe

Direction: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) determine percentage of words spelled correctly and name winner.

123 SOUND OF "LONG O ACCENTED" 124

loan	sewed	course	no'tice
yoke	sew'ing	ghost	pro'noun
globe	mow'ing	dough	ex plode'
zone	comb'ing	dough'nut	ex plore'

Study with care the words in the second and third columns; note the *silent* letters. Use the words in sentences.

125 SOUND OF "SHORT O" ACCENTED 126

crops	pol'ish	tõr'rid	hol'i day
dock	cop'per	hor'rid	col'o ny
dodge	prof'it	com'ic	col'o nies
notch	rot'ten	col'umn	oc'cũ py

Give **o** in these words its regular *short* sound as in *on*; do not lengthen **õ** to the sound of **o** in *or*.

127 NAMES OF INSECTS 128

fly	mõth	hor'net	mos qui'to (-kē'-)
bee	flea	fire'fly	but'ter fly
wasp	spi'der	crick'et	bum'ble bee
gnat	bee'tle	lo'cust	grass'hop per

Pronounce words distinctly, and look in the dictionary for the pictures of these insects.

129 DICTATION REVIEW

The *Fourth* of July is *our* national holiday.

Where there's a will there's a *way*.

Whatever is worth doing at *all* is worth doing well. Do your best, your very best.

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day." — FRANKLIN.

130

CONSONANT DIGRAPHS

131

shape	chores	sing'ing	whelp
shave	Chi'na	an'gle	whine
shav'ing	chill'y	an'gry	wharf
short'stop	satch'el	sin'gle	whisk'ers

A *digraph* is a group of two letters with one sound; note that **ch**, **sh**, **ng**, and **n** = **ng**, each represent an elementary sound.

132

SOUNDS OF **th** and **th**, and **-tion**

133

bath	bathe	ac'tion	mo'tion
cloth	clothes	na'tion	sec'tion
thrash	wheth'er	no'tion	auc'tion
the'a ter	there'fore	sta'tion	va ca'tion

Compare the sounds of **th** and **th**; note that *tion* is pronounced "shŭn"; pronounce words carefully.

134

NAMES OF FLOWERS

135

rose	as'ter	lil'y	blue'bell
dai'sy	cro'cus	li'lac	sun'flow er
pan'sy	cow'slip	tu'lip	ge ra'ni um
pop'py	vi'o let	snow'drop	dan'deli on

136

DICTATION REVIEW ON FLOWERS

The *aster* gets its name from a Greek word meaning *star*.

The *daisy* tells us that it is the *day's eye*,—it opens its *eye* at the first dawn of day.

The *dandelion* is a gentle flower, but its name means *lion's tooth*.

The *lilac* and *violet* have given names to colors.

137

WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

138

pave	ad dress'	scale	in sist'
waste	at tend'	drift	im prove'
dive	ex plore'	twist	com mand'
plunge	pre pare'	driz'zle	de fine'

Apply Rule I, and write the words formed by adding **-ing** to each word in this exercise.

139

DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

140

fit'ted	win'ner	o mit'	o mit'ted
tipped	tan'ner	ad mit'	ad mit'ted
tagged	beg'gar	con trol'	con trolled'
canned	drum'mer	ex cel'	ex'cel lent

Show how Rule II is applied in spelling the words in the first, second, and fourth columns.

141

WORDS RELATING TO INDIAN LIFE

142

camp	bōw	ca noe'	blan'ket
dānce	ăr'rōw	pad'dle	deer'skin
tribe	quiv'er	squaw	moc'ca sin
chief	wig'wam	pa poose'	war'rrior

If you do not know the meaning of any of these words, consult the dictionary.

143

DICTATION REVIEW

Columbus found people living in America.
 He called them Indians. Can you tell why?
 Indians make good bows and arrows.
 They like to live in the open air.

144	RELATED WORDS		145
school	schol'ar	cre ate'	crea'ture
un'ion	u nit'ed	cap'ture	cap'tive
pleas'ure	pleas'ant	be lieve'	be lief'
na'ture	nat'u ral	re lieve'	re lief'

Study the words in pairs and note that they are related in meaning.

146	SUFFIXES -let AND -ous		147
owl'et	ring'let	joy'ous	dan'ger ous
is'let	lake'let	fu'ri ous	vig'or ous
cut'let	book'let	en'vi ous	glo'ri ous .
leaf'let	brook'let	per'il ous	cou ra'geous.

The suffix *-et* or *-let* means *little*, and *-ous* means *full of*; define each word thus, — “owlet, a little owl”; “joyous, full of joy,” etc.

148	ARTICLES OF FOOD		149
chops	bread	fruit	ba'con
veal	but'ter	sal'ad	liv'er
pork	crack'ers	pud'ding	sau'sage
mut'ton	bis'cuit	pör'ridge	beef'steak

Tell something about each food.

150 MEMORY GEM

The goldenrod is yellow,
 The corn is turning brown;
 The trees in apple orchards
 With fruit are bending down.

—HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

151 AMERICAN HISTORY — EXPLORATION 152

North'men	Spain	France	Eng'land
Ice'land	Span'ish	French	Eng'lish
At lan'tic	Co lum'bus	Flor'i da	E liz'a beth
Pa cif'ic	dis còv'er	set'tled	Vir gin'i a

Use these words as a pronouncing exercise.

153 AMERICAN HISTORY — SETTLEMENT 154

Pil'grims	Pu'ri tans	Dutch	Penn
Hol'land	Sa'lem	Hud'sòn	Quak'er
May'flow er	Bos'ton	Man hat'tan	Del'a ware
Plym'outh	New Ha'ven	New York	Phil a del'phi a

Pronounce each word with care, and note how it is used in a United States history.

155 WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING 156

ac cept'	re ject'	in'jure	ben'e fit
con sent'	re fuse'	need'ful	need'less
as cend'	de scend'	doubt'ful	doubt'less
cre ate'	de stroy'	he ro'ic	cow'ard ly

Study the words in pairs, and be prepared to write both when either is dictated.

157 MEMORY GEM

Do not look for wrong or evil,
 You will find them if you do ;
 As you measure for your neighbor,
 He will measure back to you.

— ALICE CARY.

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

I	II	III	IV
none	acre	address	brakeman
ache	again	arrive	beefsteak
don't	among	alley	vineyard
can't	aboard	auction	Wednesday
sure	above	advance	celery
lose	absent	excel	apricot
wear	couple	ready	pigeon
says	tying	enough	banana
hair	sewing	sausage	occupy
could	supply	pumpkin	popular
cough	copper	injure	colonies
guess	village	union	company
dough	column	notice	mosquito
ghost	account	climate	moccasin
heard	writing	distance	possible
built	seeming	motion	certainly
wrote	somewhat	trouble	geranium
since	business	pleasure	separate
hoarse	district	prairie	perilous
though	to-night	private	courageous
choose	often	whether	beginning
where	satchel	command	admitted
friend	forty	instead	excellent
slight	arrows	believe	asparagus
twine	straight	receive	vacation

PART II

SECTION FOUR

1 COMMON NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR 2

pound	scythe	wheel	ri'fle
ounce	sign	spoke	bat'tle
snake	sig'nal	slave	pack'age
snail	prin'ci pal	gi'ant	en've lōpe

Form the plurals of these words; apply Rule A.¹

3 COMMON NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR 4

tax	bush	clāss	ech'o
cross	ranch	cho'rus	vol ca'no
church	switch	whip'lash	isth'mus
lunch	crutch	tooth'brush	mat'tress

Form the plurals by adding *es* to each word; see Rule A.

5 DICTATION EXERCISE

noun — A word used as a name is called a noun.

sin'gu lar — A noun that means but one is singular.

plu'ral — A noun that means more than one is plural.

com'mon — A common noun applies to each of a class of objects.

¹ RULE A FOR SPELLING PLURALS. — Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add *es* to the singular,

6	COMMON NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR		7
prince	an'vil	check	mein'ber
guĕst	sam'ple	fence	les'son
sense	lan'tern	e vent'	com'ma
limb	knuck'le	book'case	pe'ri od
depth	de fense'	ten'ant	daf'fo dil

Form plurals by applying Rule A for plurals; write each plural and pronounce it. Use the words of the first column in sentences.

8	Y FINAL AFTER A CONSONANT		9
i'vy	en'try	sky	his'to ry
na'vy	fan'cy	spy	fac'to ry
bod'y	dai'ry	al ly'	lib'er ty
gra'vy	coun'ty	mer'cy	li'bra ry

Form plurals by applying Rule B for plurals¹; pronounce and write the plural of each word.

10	Y FINAL AFTER A VOWEL		11
al'leĭ	tur'keĭ	don'keĭ	kid'neĭ
val'ley	mon'ey	jock'ey	mōn'key
trol'ley	pul'ley	jour'ney	chim'ney

Form the plurals by adding *s*.

12 DICTATION REVIEW

There are histories of the United States in the library.
 Many useful things are made in factories.
 The trolley lines bring milk and cream from the dairies.
 The allies have many ships in their navjes.

¹ RULE B FOR PLURALS. — Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

13 COMMON NOUNS AND PROPER NOUNS 14

riv'er — Am'a zon	gen'er al — Wash'ing ton
po'em — A mer'i ca	pres'i dent — Lin'coln
po'et — Long'fel low	print'er — Frank'lin
au'thor — Scott	in ven'tor — Ed'i son

Write all proper nouns with a capital.

15 NOUNS IN THE PLURAL 16

facts	fa'vors	cours'es	ho tels'
rates	hon'ors	ves'sels	state'ments
tires	wind'mills	wrecks	gro'cer ies
stitch'es	fore noons'	ru'ins	ca na'ries
quires	or'na ments	rā'tions	shil'lings

Write the singular forms of these nouns.

17 FORMS WITH THE APOSTROPHE 18

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
a la'dy's veil	la'dies' veils
a pu'pil's lunch	pu'pils' lunch'es
an art'ist's brush	art'ists' brush'es
a but'ter fly's wing	but'ter flies' wings

Note that 's is used with singular nouns and ' alone with plural nouns to show possessive or genitive forms.

19 DICTATION REVIEW

Longfellow's poems are very popular.

Scott's writings include poems, stories, and histories.

Washington is called "the Father of his Country."

The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

TO THE TEACHER. — Supplement the "Dictation Reviews" of this Section by oral reviews of the difficult words on each page.

20

SOUND OF "LONG a" ACCENTED

21

grāy	māy'ōr	aid	ob tain'
pray	ra'zor	aim	re main'
stage	fa'vor	saint	main'ly
en gage'	fla'vor	a wait'	dain'ties .

Practice pronouncing these words; note that final **-or** in the second column has the sound of **ōr**.

22

SOUND OF "SHORT a" ACCENTED

23

rānk	pān'el	damp	val'ūe
blank	chap'el	tramp	man'ū al
tax'es	chan'nel	man'age	gal'ler y
sal'a ry	chap'ter	bal'ance	av'er age

Note that the symbol of "long a" is *a* with the *macron*, and of "short a" is *a* with the *breve*, thus, *ā*, *ă*.

24

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

25

glad	sōr'ry	sul'len	cheer'ful
feast	fam'ine	ad vance'	re treat'
rare	fre'quent	re pose'	rest'less ness
ex'it	en'trance	re joic'ing	sor'row ing

Study these words in pairs, so that one suggests the other.

26

MEMORY GEM

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
 Onward through life he goes;
 Each morning sees some task begun,
 Each evening sees its close;
 Something attempted, something done
 Has earned a night's repose. — LONGFELLOW.

27

SOUND OF "LONG e" ACCENTED

28

hēap	se vĕre'	rĕ'cent	fĕa'ture
yeast	in deed'	re'gion	crea'ture
steer	sue ċeed'	mere'ly	mea'sles
speed	free'dom	re'al ly	treat'ment
sheaf	pre'cept	east'er ly	per se vere'

Note that the symbol of "long e" is **e** with the *macron*; sound **ē**. The **k** sound of **c** may be indicated by **ċ**; the **s** sound, by **ç**.

29

SOUND OF "SHORT e" ACCENTED

30

lēft	e lĕct'	scent'ed	sĕv'en ty
ledge	in tend'	cel'lar	lec'tures
men'tion	de fend'	ce ment'	sev'er al
rec'ord	neph'ew	to geth'er	head'ache

Note that the symbol of "short e" is **e** with the *breve*.

31

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANINGS

32

north	south	near	re mote'
east	west	si'lent	nois'y
north'ern	soũth'ern	lo'cal	dis'tant
east'ern	west'ern	for'ward	back'wărd

33

WISE SAYINGS

"Every cloud has a silvery lining."

"Time and tide wait for no man."

"It is one thing to speak much, and another to speak well."

"Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough proves little enough."

34

SOUND OF "LONG i" ACCENTED

35

wife	crime	i'dle	brī'er
wives	slide	i'cī cle	fi'nal ly
guide	re tire'	bi'cŷ cle	fire'proof
flight	pro vide'	in quire'	dī vi'şōr
ex cite'	dī vine'	in quir'ing	de sign'ing

Note that the symbol of "long i" is i with the *macron*.

36

SOUND OF "SHORT i" ACCENTED

37

buīlt	driv'en	vic'tim	in'ter est
miss	bris'tle	sin'ply	dif'fer ence
fringe	crip'ple	mis'chīef	div'i dend
vict'uals	crim'son	dis miss'	po şī'tion

Note that the symbol of "short i" is i with the *breve*.

38

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

39

guest	honor	lecture	several
hotel	balance	isthmus	envelopes
depot	remain	region	together
agent	obtain	motion	singular
allow	relief	auction	principal
wrist	attempt	perfect	to-night
wrench	attend	purpose	national
wreck	prepare	promise	diamond
wrong	suppose	question	director
wrapper	instruct	pleasant	Wednesday

(1) Write each group of words from dictation ; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly by each pupil.

40 SOUND OF "LONG ○" ACCENTED 41

fōlks	ow'ing	be hold'	af ford'
coax	know'ing	not'ed	sup port'
force	vot'ing	gold'en	to'wārd
sword	lo'cate	o'ri ole	no'bōd y
rogue	ro'guish	fōr'ci ble	fore'most

The symbol of "long ○" is ○ with the *macron*; note carefully the pronunciation of *toward* (tō'wārd).

42 SOUND OF "SHORT ○" ACCENTED 43

sōlve	lock'et	fōr'eīgn	bon'fire
lodge	lot'ter y	vol'ume	op'pō ſite
dodge	pot'ter y	mod'ern	hos'pi tal
col'lar	prop'er ty	mock'ing	hon'est ly

The symbol of "short ○" is ○ with the *breve*; give ō a short, clear sound.

44 WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING 45

hilt	han'dle	claws	tal'ōns
vale	val'ley	dumb	speech'less
roam	ram'ble	po lite'	coûr'te ous
view	pros'pect	pur'pose	in ten'tion

Study these words in pairs, noting their meanings.

46 DICTATION REVIEW

We had a beautiful *view* from the hilltop.

The captain wrote a *polite* note of inquiry.

An eagle's *claws* are long and sharp.

No one will question the goodness of his *intentions*.

Direction: Supply a word in place of each one printed in italics.

47

SOUND OF "LONG u" ACCENTED

48

hūge	hu'man	ac cuse'	mu'sic
pu'ny	hu'mid	sa lute'	mu'si cal
pu'pil	bu'reau	ob scure'	mu'tu al
re new'	suit'case	stu'pid	re un'ion
pro cure'	neu'tral	stu'dent	fu'ner al

Use these words as a pronouncing exercise; note that *-reau* in *bureau* has the sound of "-rō."

49

SOUND OF "SHORT u" ACCENTED

50

pūlse	bun'dle	cus'tôm	run'ner
touch	hus'tle	re sult'	con struct'
punch	hum'ble	con sult'	mus'cle
crutch	grum'ble	jus'tice	mus'cu lar

Note that the symbols of "long u" and "short u" are **u** with the *macron* and **u** with the *breve*.

51

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

52

last	fi'nal	grate'ful	thank'ful
safe	se cure'	puz'zle	per plex'
mend	re pair'	de cline'	re fuse'
rare'ly	sel'dôm	dis pute'	quar'rel

Study these words in pairs, noting their meanings.

53

DICTATION REVIEW

An old *dispute* is easily renewed.

Can you *repair* these shoes to-day?

You should *seldom*, if ever, make an error in addition.

No person should *refuse* to help the needy.

54 SOUND OF "ITALIAN a" ACCENTED 55

jär	guard	gar'den	re mark'
lard	hard'en	par'dón	de part'
starve	var'nish	tar'get	car'pen ter
scar'let	hard'ship	dar'ling	de part'ment
scarfs	star'tle	star'ling	a part'ments

Pronounce the words carefully, noting that the symbol of "Italian a" is **a** with two dots above it.

56 SOUND OF "MEDIAL a" AND **a** 57

vást	báss	päuse	ta/k'ing
cast	bas'ket	clause	au'di ence
mast	plas'ter	fau'cet	al though'
flask	bath'room	be cause'	al to gëth'er

Note that the symbol of "medial a" is **á**, and that **a** indicates the sound of **a** in *all* or **ô** in *orb*.

58 WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING 59

sire	fä'ther	air	at'mos phere
mar'gin	bor'der	re pel'	re pulse'
max'im	prov'erb	cap'tive	pris'on er
wil'y	cun'ning	fer'tile	pro duc'tive

Study these words in pairs, noting their meanings.

60 DICTATION REVIEW

The *wily* old fox caught the hare.

Much prairie land is very *productive*.

Many *captives* were taken after the battle.

The wisdom of the ages is found in *maxims*.

Direction: Use another word for each one in italics.

61

SOUND OF â IN CARE

62

fâre	prâyer	êre	af fâir'
wares	fair'y	there	de clare'
teâr	fair'ies	heirs	chair'man
spare	par'ents	heir'ess	fair'ly
bare'ly	par'ing	there'fore	fare well'

The sound of â is the same as ê in *there*; the *circumflex* indicates this sound, which occurs only before *r*.

63

SOUND OF e = â AND OF a = ă

64

re <u>i</u> n	pre <u>y</u>	swa <u>p</u>	wa <u>l</u> 'low
ve <u>i</u> n	whe <u>y</u>	squa <u>d</u>	wa <u>l</u> 'let
neigh	o bey'	yach <u>t</u>	wash'ing
sleigh	sur vey'	quar'ry	watch'ful

Use these words as pronouncing and spelling exercises.

65

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS

66

golf	mar'bles	con'cert	ex hî bî'tion
ten'nis	croquet' (-kă')	mov'ing	pic'tures
base'ball'	check'ers	roll'er	skat'ing
foot'ball	dom'i noes	mer'ry-go-round	

Pronounce the words with care and look up the meanings of unfamiliar words in a dictionary.

67

DICTATION REVIEW

The hawk and the eagle are birds of prey.

The richest ore often lies in the deepest vein.

Tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Wooden mallets are used in playing croquet.

68

SOUND OF **ēr** ACCENTED (= **âr**)

69

fĕrn	kĕr'nel	con cĕrn'	sĕr'mòn
verb	serv'ant	de şerve'	learn'ing
nerve	ear'nest	re verse'	per'sòn al
nerv'ous	per'fume	pre şerve'	de ter'mĭne
herd'er	herb'age	per'fect ly	in ter'nal

Pronounce these words carefully and sound **r** in each; note that *accented ēr* is respelled as **âr** in some dictionaries.

70

SOUND OF **ēr** AND **ōr** UNACCENTED

71

ca'pĕr	ten'ōr	hĕr self'	clev'ĕr
so'ber	fla'vor	per haps'	of'fi cer
sleep'er	sciş'sors	per form'	man'ag er
slum'ber	jan'i tor	per cent'age	min'is ter

The sound of *unaccented ēr* is indicated by the *tilde*; in many words final **or** has the sound of **ēr**.

72

NAMES OF BIRDS

73

wren	grouse	hĕr'òn	bĕb'o link
gull	par'tridge	ra'ven	king'fish er
loon	pel'i can	con'dor	tai'lor bird
stork	buz'zard	plōv'er	guin'ea(-ī) fowl

Look for the pictures of these birds in a dictionary.

74

MEMORY GEM

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever,
 Do noble things, not dream them all day long,
 And so make life, death, and that vast forever,
 One grand, sweet song.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

75

SOUND OF ūr ACCENTED

76

pŭrse	pŭr'ple	wŏrst	bŭr'den
nurse	sur'face	wor'ry	fur'nish
curl'y	jour'nal	wor'thy	fur'ther
cur'tain	jour'ney	worth'less	dis turb'
fur'nace	sur'geon	wor'ship	bur'nish

Note that **or** in third column has the sound of **ŭr**.

77

NORTH AMERICAN QUADRUPEDES

78

mink	moose	badg'er	o pos'sum
ot'ter	bi'son	rac coon'	go'pher(-fēr)
wea'sel	buf'fa lo	eoŷ ō'tē	por'cu pine
bea'ver	rein'deer	wood'chuck	prai'rie dog

Use these words as a *pronouncing* exercise; look in the dictionary for the picture of each animal.

79

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

80

lodge	collar	foreign	musical
folks	custom	bureau	muscular
pulse	volume	suitcase	prisoner
touch	muscle	justice	honestly
guard	toward	fertile	opposite
pause	faucet	affair	janitor
guide	hustle	because	carpenter
nerve	earnest	suppose	audience
built	mischief	croquet	productive
sleigh	bicycle	although	percentage

SECTION FOUR

99

81

SOUND OF "LONG oo"

82

rōof	poo'dle	ru ^l e	cool'er
proof	noo'dle	rude	moon'light
prōve	loos'en	crew	fire'proof
prov'ing	spoon'ful	grēw	im prove'ment
ca noe'	sooth'ing	ru'in	Ju'pi ter

Note that the sound of "long oo" is represented by **o** in *prove*, by **u** in *rule*, and by **ew** in *grew*.

83

SOUND OF **ow** LIKE **ou**

84

gown	tow'er	scour	a loud'
crown	pow'der	doubt	a round'
frown	cow'ard	proud	fair'grounds
scowl	drowned	mound	bound'a ry

Pronounce the words carefully ; note that in respelling words in the dictionary to show pronunciation, **ow** appears as **ou**.

85

WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

86

globe	zones	cir'cles	al'ti tude
ax'is	frig'id	äre'tic	lat'i tude
at'las	tör'rid	trop'ics	lon'gi tude
de gree'	tem'per äte	e qua'tor	änt ärc'tic

Some of these words are often mispronounced ; practice in pronouncing each word.

87

DICTATION REVIEW

"Welcome the coming, and speed the parting, guest."

"Waste not, want not" is a well-known maxim.

The principal of the school gave the signal for recess.

Has anybody guessed the answer to the riddle?

88	SOUND OF y LIKE i		89
dȳ'e'ing	ap plȳ'	flȳ'ing	tȳpe
style	com plȳ'	spy'ing	type'set ter
styl'ish	sat'is fy	fry'ing	type'writ er
cy'clone	grat'i fy	buy'ing	type'writ ing
cy'press	sim'pli fy	re ly'ing	re ply'ing

Note that in the dictionary, **y** in all these words appears as **i** in the respellings to show pronunciation.

90	SOUND OF y LIKE i		91
hȳmn	gay'lȳ	co'zȳ	en'e mȳ
gȳp'sy	plain'ly	ros'y	mis'er y
gȳp'sum	bare'ly	pit'y	mȳs'ter y
sys'tem	week'ly	put'ty	sym'pa thy

Look up in the dictionary the meanings of the words in the first and last columns.

92	WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY		93
cape	is'land	gorge	main'land
gulf	isth'mus	cra'ter	em'pire
del'ta	pla teau' (-tō')	geȳ'ser	king'dōm
me'sä	pen in'sü la	can'yōn	re pub'lic

Note the meaning and pronunciation of these words.

94	WORDS DEFINED AND REVIEWED	
plateau (plā tō'), French, <i>n.</i>	A high, broad tract of land.	
canyon (kän'yūn), Spanish, <i>n.</i>	A narrow valley with high, steep sides; as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.	
mesa (mā'sä), Spanish, <i>n.</i>	A small plateau with steep sides.	
isthmus (is'mūs), Greek, <i>n.</i>	A strip of land joining two larger bodies; as the Isthmus of Panama.	

95

SOUND OF **gh** AND **ph** LIKE **f**

96

to <u>ugh</u>	ph <u>rase</u>	al'pha bet	tel'e phone
rou <u>gh</u>	sph <u>ere</u>	ph <u>ea</u> s'ant	tel'e gr <u>aph</u>
tr <u>ough</u>	ci'ph <u>er</u>	proph'et	pho'to gr <u>aph</u>
l <u>augh</u> ed	hy'ph <u>en</u>	tri'um <u>ph</u>	ge og'ra phy
laugh't <u>er</u>	or'ph <u>an</u>	el'e ph <u>ant</u>	bī og'ra phy

Look up the meanings of unfamiliar words in the dictionary.

97

DOUBLED CONSONANTS

98

hic'cup	suff <u>er</u>	ap pear'	at tack'
gar'ret	trot't <u>er</u>	ap point'	of fend'
daz'zle	let't <u>ing</u>	ar rest'	of fense'
strug'gle	shop'p <u>ing</u>	ar range'	min'n <u>ow</u>

Note that the doubled letters in each of these words represent but one sound, and that the preceding vowel is short.

99

WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

100

plus	frac't <u>ion</u>	four't <u>een</u>	dī vi'sor
mi'nus	dec'i mal	fif't <u>een</u>	mul'tī ple
e'qual	twelfth	six't <u>een</u>	tri'an <u>gle</u>
can'cel	twen'tī eth	nine't <u>een</u>	con't <u>ents</u>

Pronounce these words distinctly, noting that "teen" in *fourteen* and other numbers means "ten."

101

WORDS DEFINED

pheas'ant (fēz'ānt), *n.* A bird allied to domestic fowls.

proph'et (prōf'ēt), *n.* One who foretells events.

al'pha bet (āl'fā bēt), *n.* All the letters in their usual order.

pho'to graph (fō'tō gráf), *n.* A picture or likeness taken by the action of light.

102

SOUNDS OF **ed**

103

seemed	test'ed	asked	dread'ed
drained	trust'ed	chased	fright'ened
moaned	roast'ed	shocked	re spect'ed
smeared	boast'ed	searched	ob struct'ed
sheared	need'ed	sheathed	in vest'ed

- (1) Pronounce the words as they appear in the columns ;
 (2) write them from dictation, noting the root form of each.

104

WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

105

roar	ar'gue	gäpe	tack'le
sneak	de bate'	shöve	es cape'
stitch	dis pute'	guide	com plete'
snatch	strug'gle	plunge	sur prise'

Add *-ing* to each word, noting the Rule¹ for dropping silent *e*.

106

RELATED WORDS

107

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
scē'nic	scene	ar rive'	ar riv'al
pure	pu'ri ty	re vive'	re viv'al
vain	van'i ty	e lect'	e lec'tion
moist	mois'ture	in vite'	in vĭ ta'tion

108

DICTATION REVIEW

Children like to play on the sandy beach.

How beautiful is the rain ! — LONGFELLOW.

Suit the action to the word. — SHAKESPEARE.

Through what new scenes must we pass ! — ADDISON.

¹ RULE I. — Words ending in silent *e*, drop the final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

109

COMMON PHRASES

110

hum'ning birds
 spin'ning wheels
 wrap'ping pa'per
 run'ning wa'ter
 knit'ting ma chīnes'

high'est bid'der
 well e quipped'
 canned to ma'toes
 ex'cel lent writ'ing
 hot'test weath'er

Note these phrases, and use them in sentences; note the word spelled by Rule II¹ in each phrase.

111

WORD BUILDING BY RULE II

112

beg	ex cel'	drag	ad mit'
fan	ex pel'	skim	com pel'
grin	pre fer'	o mit'	re gret'
slam	per mit'	oc cur'	com mit'

Add suffixes *-ed* and *-ing* to each word, applying Rule II.¹

113

WORD BUILDING WITH *-ed* AND *-ing*

114

plan	de feat'	med'dle	de cay'
strip	re port'	trem'ble	be have'
whiz	se lect'	ad viſe'	con tain'

Add *-ed* and *-ing* to each word, observing Rules.

115

DICTATION REVIEW

Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day and at last we cannot break it. — MANN.

Wonderful things are hidden away in the heart of each little seed.

¹ RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

116

ROOT AND DERIVATIVE WORDS

joke	joked	jok'ing	jok'er
boil	boiled	boil'ing	boil'er
wrap	wrapped	wrap'ing	wrap'per
trav'el	trav'eled	trav'el ing	trav'el er
con trol'	con trolled'	con trol'ling	con trol'ler

Note that **-er** in nouns means *one who* or *that which*.

117

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

118

wash	ped'dle	scalp	de sert'
shout	whis'tle	board	sup port'
start	re port'	preach	pro duce'
dream	be lieve'	bathe	ques'tion

Add **-ed**, **-ing**, and **-er** to each word, observing Rule I for dropping *silent e*.

119

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

120

type	aloud	geyser	opossum
hymn	advise	surface	equator
worst	attack	reindeer	latitude
doubt	arctic	minnow	boundary
moose	frigid	journal	alphabet
style	coward	contents	mystery
scour	gopher	contain	election
stitch	loosen	plateau	typewriter
plunge	system	surprise	peninsular
laughed	weekly	cyclone	geography

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) correct mistakes in spelling and calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

121

WORD FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

122

fuss'y	fuss'i er	wind'y	wind'i er
sau'cy	sau'ci er	chill'y	chill'i er
diz'zy	diz'zi er	ẽar'ly	ear'li er
sleep'y	sleep'i er	stẽad'y	stead'i er
greed'y	greed'i er	dain'ty	dain'ti er

Apply Rule III¹ and add *-est* to the words ending in *-y*; note that in adjectives *-er* means *more*, and *-est* means *most*.

123

WORD FORMS OF VERBS

124

pit'y	pit'ies	pit'ied	pit'y ing
en'vy	en'vies	en'vied	en'vy ing
wor'ry	wor'ries	wor'ried	wor'ry ing
mar'ry	mar'ries	mar'ried	mar'ry ing

Use each of these word forms in a sentence.

125

NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL

126

sto'ry	sto'ries	cen'tu ry	cen'tu ries
beau'ty	beau'ties	gran'a ry	gran'a ries
rem'e dy	rem'e dies	vic'to ry	vic'to ries
mem'o ry	mem'o ries	cran'ber ry	cran'ber ries

Note the application of Rule III in spelling the plurals.

127

DICTATION REVIEW

It is cold enough for a fire in the grate.

Wash the clothes perfectly clean and wring them dry.

“Ring out the thousand wars of old,

Ring in the thousand years of peace.” — TENNYSON.

¹ RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

128 TROUBLESOME COMBINATIONS OF e AND i 129

brief	priest	veil	re ceive'
grief	sieve	neigh	de ceive'
shield	mis'chief	weigh	con ceit'
siege	mis'chievous	neigh'bor	ceil'ing
grieve	re lieved'	sleigh'ing	re ceiv'er

Note that **e** follows **i**, except after **c**, or when sounded like **ā** as in *veil* and *weigh*.

130 NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN STATES 131

Maine	Maine	Rhode Is'land	R. I.
New Hamp'shire	N. H.	New York	N. Y.
Ver mont'	Vt.	New Jer'sey	N. J.
Mās sa chu'setts	Mass.	Penn sylv'ania	Pa.
Con nect'i cut	Conn.	Del'a ware	Del.

132 SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST STATES

Mar'y land (mēr'ī-)	Md.	South Căr o li'na	S. C.
Vir gin'ia	Va.	Geôr'gia	Ga.
North Căr o li'na	N. C.	Flôr'ida	Fla.

Pronounce the name of each state carefully, and write its abbreviation.

133 MEMORY GEM

“Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
 Ten thousand in the sea;
 For every wave with dimpled face
 That leaped upon the air,
 Had caught a star in its embrace,
 And held it trembling there.” —WELBY.

134

WORDS ENDING IN **or**

135

o'dōr	vig'ōr	vic'tōr	splen'dōr
ar'bor	ru'mor	liq'uor	bach'e lor
har'bor	hu'mor	ed'i tor	al'li ga tor
ar'mor	ter'ror	ōr'a tor	ra'di a tor
an'chor	ēr'ror	au'di tor	con duc'tor

In these words sound **or** like **ēr**.

136

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES — NORTHERN

137

SECTION

West Vir gin'i a	W. Va.	Min ne so'ta	Minn.
O hi'o	Ohio	Mis sou'rī	Mo.
Ken tuck'y	Ky.	I'o wa	Iowa
In di an'a	Ind.	Kan'sas	Kans.
Il li nois'	Ill.	Ne bras'ka	Nebr.
Mich'i gan	Mich.	North Da ko'ta	N. Dak.
Wis con'sin	Wis.	South Da ko'ta	S. Dak.

Pronounce the name of each state and write its abbreviation.
Note that **ch**, as in *Michigan*, has the sound of **sh**.

138

SOUND OF **ār** LIKE **ēr**

li'ar	to'wards	for'ward	gram'mar
sug'ar	up'ward	back'ward	awk'ward
beg'gar	on'ward	down'ward	bur'glar

Pronounce these words, giving **ar** a clear sound of **ēr**.

139

MEMORY GEM

Woodman, spare that tree!

Touch not a single bough!

In youth it sheltered me

And I'll protect it now. — MORRIS.

140

SOUND OF **ci** AND **ti** = **sh**

no'tion	pa'tient	so'cial	pré'cious
cau'tion	pa'tience	spé'cial	de li'cious
por'tion	quo'tient	glā'cier	mu şĩ'cian
men'tion	par'tial	ān'cient	phy şĩ'cian
na'tion	in ŷ'tial	of fi'cial	ma ğĩ'cian

In these words sound **ci** and **ti** like **sh**.

142

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES

143

Al a bā'ma	Ala.	U'tah	Utah
Ten nes see'	Tenn.	Col o ră'do	Colo.
Mis sis sip'pĩ	Miss.	Wy o'ming	Wyo.
Lqu i şĩ an'a	La.	Mon tă'na	Mont.
Ar'kan saş	Ark.	I'da ho	Ida.
Tex'as	Tex.	Ne vā'da	Nev.
Ōk la ho'ma	Okla.	Cal i for'ni a	Cal.
New Mex'i co	N. Mex.	Ōr'e gon	Oregon
Ar i zo'na	Ariz.	Wash'ing tōn	Wash.

144

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

deb'it	cred'it	re ceive'	dis charge'
debt'or	cred'i tor	in te'ri or	ex te'ri or
ex'ports	im'ports	su pe'ri or	in fe'ri or

145

WORDS DEFINED AND REVIEWED

Dr. indicates the *debit* side of an account.

Cr. indicates the *credit* side of an account.

Exports are goods sent to another country.

Imports are goods received from another country.

146

SOUND OF *i* LIKE CONSONANT *y*

147

yes	òn'ìon	sēn'ior	war'rior
yet	ūn'ion	jun'ior	ĭ tal'ian
yours	o pin'ion	bil'zion	fa mil'iar
yield	com pan'ion	mil'zion	pe cūl'iar
yarn	do min'ion	pin'ions	be hāv'ior

Pronounce these words carefully, sounding *ion* like *yŭn*, *ior* like *yēr*, and *iar* like *yār*.

148

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

149

harp	ban'jo	or'gan	ket'tle drum
fife	guĭ tār'	pĭ ǎn'o	har mon'i con
flute	bu'gle	bag'pipe	man'do lin
cor'net	trump'et	vi o lin'	tam bou rine'

Pronounce all words carefully, noting especially *guitar*, *piano*, and *tambourine* (tam bōō rēn').

150

OPPOSITE MEANINGS

151

as cent'	de scent'	guilt'y	in'no cent
ab'sence	pres'ence	com mend'	crit'i cize
con ceal'	re veal'	com bine'	sep'a rate
com plain'	ap prove'	em'i grate	im'mi grate

Study these words in pairs, and look up their meanings.

152

DICTATION REVIEW

The ascent of the balloon was very rapid.

Our descent of the mountain was made easily.

The jury found the prisoner "not guilty."

To emigrate is to remove from one country or state to another.

153

SOUND OF *i* LIKE *e*

154

po lice'	ra vine'	fa tigue'	Pōr'to Rī'co
va lise'	ma çhine'	fa tighed'	ma çhin'ist
ob lique'	sar dine'	mag a zine'	ma çhin'er y

Pronounce each word carefully, giving *i* in the accented syllables the sound of "long *e*."

155

LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

156

New York	N.Y.	Çhĩ cạ'go	Ill.
Phil a del'phi a	Pa.	Bỗs'ton	Mass.
St. Lọu'is	Mo.	Pitts'burgh	Pa.
Cleve'land	Ohio	San Fran cis'co	Cal.
Bạ'ti more	Md.	Mil wau'kee	Wis.
De troit'	Mich.	New'ark	N.J.
Buf'fa lo	N.Y.	New Or'le anç	La.
Cin cĩn nạt'ĩ	Ohio	Wash'ing ton	D.C.

Use the names of these cities as a pronouncing exercise.

157

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

158

cloak	man'tle	dis play'	ex hib'it
frank	can'did	fa'mous	re nowned'
a buçe'	mis uçe'	in'stance	ex am'ple
in cloçe'	en vel'op	lone'ly	sol'i ta ry

159

DICTATION REVIEW

Women of many countries wear veils.

The ship will sail away and be lost to sight.

"Now nature hangs her mantle green

On every blooming tree." — BURNS.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

160 (a) DOUBLED CONSONANTS—ONE SOUNDED

af fect'	gos'sip	drug'gist	com mit'tee
ap pear'	let'ting	sup plies'	at ten'tion
sǒr'rel	flut'ter	sur round'	nec'es sa ry
trig'ger	knit'ting	ter'ri ble	ne ces'si ty
muf'fin	nug'get	op pres'sive	op po sĭ'tion

Observe that the vowel before each of the doubled consonants is short; this is general in English words.

(b) "ITALIAN a" AND "MEDIAL a"

heärth	läunch	dänc'er	ad vānce'
part'ner	laun'dry	mas'ter	ad vān'tage
pars'ley	heart'y	cas'ket	a bän'don
pars'nip	par ti'tion	mas'sive	äft'er wārd

Note with special care sounds of ä and ä.

(c) MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

dam'äge	bē lōng'	har'mō ny	ar'gū ment
cot'tage	be yond'	dec'ō rate	grad'ū ate
coūr'age	de light'	dō mes'tic	ac'tū al ly
cli'mate	re sign'	lo ca'tion	fur'ni tūre

Give the modified long vowels a somewhat shorter and less forceful utterance than the accented long vowels.

(d) SHORT VOWELS IN LAST SYLLABLES

rep'tile	com'rāde	gen'u ĭne	lic'o rĭce
hos'tile	bed'stead	fa'vōr ĭte	hēr'o ĭne
foun'tain	prin'cess	jū've nĭle	med'i cine
moun'tain	sick'ness	let'tuce (-ĭs)	mer'can tile

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

I	II	III	IV
guide	signal	icicle	inventor
brief	dismiss	period	average
sense	chorus	commas	position
guest	almost	divisor	singular
naught	across	factory	envelope
scene	coffee	general	volcanoes
stitch	knuckle	salary	groceries
veils	vessels	canaries	opposite
steer	grammar	manual	porcupine
wrong	balance	gallery	reunion
course	presence	manager	dominoes
sword	merely	coyote	atmosphere
solve	nephew	buffalo	determine
dumb	feature	funeral	department
pulse	succeed	minister	difference
pause	quarrel	officer	longitude
clause	faucet	janitor	antarctic
shield	quarry	interest	personal
height	scissors	sympathy	improvement
force	dollar	mystery	temperate
phrase	except	election	altitude
doubt	knitting	granary	photograph
drowned	double	excellent	physician
twelfth	coward	machinist	centuries
drained	complete	twentieth	knowledge

Direction: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

SECTION FIVE

1 SHORT VOWELS — ACCENTED OR OBSCURED 2

măd'ăm	möd'əl	côn vîct'	bă'r'ăn
ban'tam	ken'nel	sug ġest'	tor'rent
cor'al	fun'nel	sub sist'	in'stant
bal'lad	cen'sus	in'fănt	sub'stance

Note that in the dictionary the *breve* is used in the respellings to indicate the pronunciation of all vowels in these words; the italics with the breve indicate somewhat obscured vowels in the unaccented syllables.

3 LONG AND SHORT VOWELS 4

lāte'ly	ŭn tīe'	ŭm'pīre	pōul'tīce
aim'ing	com plain'	ath'letes	tō'tal
rail'ing	ex treme'	nick'name	va'ri ous
pro'gram	great'est	il lus'trate	val'en tine

Note the respellings of these words in the dictionary.

5 DICTATION REVIEW

Madam is a term of polite address to a lady.

A national census is taken every ten years.

Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1792.

Athletes exercise their muscles thoroughly.

Valentine day comes on February 14 of each year.

Direction: Study these sentences and be prepared to write them neatly from dictation. Review the difficult words on each page of this section and be prepared to spell them orally.

6

LONG AND MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

7

rē pāy'	rē pēat'	dē sign'	prō vīde'
re claim'	be neath'	re cline'	pro voke'
re frain'	re ceive'	pre side'	pre sūme'
de tain'	re ceipt'	pre cise'	fu'tūre

Note the use of the *macron* and *modified macron* to indicate the *long* and *modified long* vowels.

8

WORDS CONTAINING SILENT CONSONANTS

9

yōlks	aisle	trēs'tle	Chrīst'mas
gnaw	signed	gris'tle	bliz'zard
knead	wrote	shuf'fle	an'nu al
dōugh	writ'ten	shut'tle	whole'sale
numb	plumb'ing	rus'tle	ship'wreck

Study these words with care, noting especially the *silent* consonants that are given in *italic* form.

10

INTERESTING WORD FORMS

11

slap	shook	wedge	ter'ror
score	stack	pledge	hal'ter
pinch	strain	swear	smoth'er
scold	sprain	swarm	stum'ble

Write each word from dictation, and pronounce any other word or words that you see in each, as *pin*, *inch*, *in*, *pinch*.

12

DICTATION REVIEW

Longfellow wrote "The Old Clock on the Stairs."

How wide are the aisles of this schoolroom?

A flea can leap far for so small an animal.

Did you sign the letter when you wrote it?

13 SOUND OF **a** AND OF **ô** EQUIVALENTS 14

bald	all'spice	sôrt	môrt'târ
scald	cau'tion	short'ly	nor'mal
dwarf	al though'	torch'es	dis'côrd
hauled	al'ma nac	scorch'es	im por'tant

Note that the sound of **a** in *bald* is the same as **o** in *sort*; in some dictionaries this sound of **a** is indicated by **ô**.

15 SOUNDS OF "LONG oo" AND "SHORT oo" 16

lôop	sure	wôod'en	çük'oo
troop	as sure'	look'ing	ful'ly
loom	in sure'	crook'ed	full'er
groom	in sur'ance	foot'stôol	cush'ion

In the second column **s** has the sound of **sh** and **u** the sound of **oo**; in the fourth column **u** has the sound of **oo**.

17 SOUND OF **er** 18

talk'ër	post'ër	për tain'	ad'vërb
tink'er	count'er	per suade'	ad'ver tişe
scrâp'er	whim'per	ar'ter y	ref'er ence
sweep'er	young'ster	scen'er y	cup'board (cûb'ërd)

Sound **er** distinctly in each of these words.

19 DICTATION REVIEW

The *heir* of this farmer is an only *son*.

The youth *knew* no such word as fail.

Much live stock is *bred* in *our* country.

The banker can tell when the interest is *due*.

Suggest another word pronounced like each one italicized in this review, and use it in a sentence.

20 SOUND OF "ITALIAN a" AND OF "MEDIAL a" 21

ärt	art'ist	lāth	ā're ā
scar	ar'ti şan	path	op'er a
barbed	bar'gain (-gēn)	draft	cu'po la
barred	kin'der gār ten	de mand'	stan'za
ba zāar'	car na'tion	blast'ing	dāhl'ia (-yā)

Practice in pronouncing these words, noting especially the sounds of **ä** and **ā**. In the words in the last column final **a** has the sound of medial **a** somewhat obscured.

22

SOUND OF **g** LIKE **j**

23

sage	band'age	dī gest'	chal'enge
badge	drain'age	gi rāffe'	knowl'edge
judge	im'age	voy'age	mes'sage
bulge	im ag'ine	col'lege	gen'tle man

In these words, **g** with the sound of **j** occurs before **e** or **i**.

24

WORDS RELATING TO BIRD LIFE

25

molt	soar	hoot	chat'ter
hatch	swoop	chirp	twit'ter
brood	scream	preen	whis'tle
cheep	war'ble	plum'age	mi'grate

26

DICTATION REVIEW

General Grant once said, "Let us have *peace*."

"How *dear* to my heart are the scenes of my childhood!"

Have you *heard* the merry *sleigh* bells ringing?

Many trees are *bare* in the winter.

Suggest another word pronounced like each one italicized in this review; use it in a phrase or sentence.

27

NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

28

case	eff'ört	goal	con ven'tion
fact	es tate'	steāk	im prove'ment
cōurt	cit'i zen	team	in vi ta'tion
wit'ness	con dī'tion	prac'tice	in for ma'tion
plāid	pam'phlet	pas'sage	sen sa'tion

Add -s to each word, and pronounce the plurals thus formed.

29

ADJECTIVES AND THEIR FORMS

30

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
pale	pal'er	pal'est	sore
fond	fond'er	fond'est	thick
slim	slim'mer	slim'mest	thin
co'zy	co'zi er	co'zi est	live'ly

Add -er and -est to the words in the last column.

31

COMPOUND WORDS

32

arm'chair	eye'lid	in'come	thread'bare
snow'shoe	eye'sight	hem'stitch	o'ver alls
hail'stone	paste'board	an'y where	un'der wear
breast'work	gin'ger bread	wher ev'er	some'bod y

These compound words are written without the hyphen.

33

THE HYPHEN IN PHRASES

motor-car traffic	well-known author
high-grade tires	fur-lined overcoats
bird's-eye view	perfect-fitting garment
rock-bound coast	up-to-date edition

Note that the hyphen is now used in writing many phrases when used adjectively.

34**REGULAR VERBS****35**

shun	a dopt'	pre tend'	dec'o rate
shear	ad mire'	re quest'	cul'ti vate
squeak	con tend'	ob tain'	en ter tain'
sub mit'	con vince'	re strain'	re mem'ber

Change each of these words to the forms ending in *-ed* and in *-ing*; show how these forms are spelled by rule.

36, 37**IRREGULAR VERBS****38**

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
fall	fell	deal	děalt	seek	sought
feel	felt	creep	crept	fight	fought
kneel	knelt	sweep	swept	think	thought
dwel	dwelt	breed	bred	bring	brought

The words in the first, third, and fifth columns are verbs in the present tense, while the other words are in the past tense.

39**SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW****40**

hearth	courage	advance	abandon
launch	laundry	conceal	partition
yield	shopping	resign	latitude
sieve	absence	advise	favorite
scalp	patience	appear	magazine
type	argue	support	mystery
drain	married	surprise	bachelor
bathe	wrapper	surround	revival
crown	cyclone	machine	election
search	stylish	plateau	argument

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words missed.

41

RELATED WORDS

42

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
si'lence	si'lent	ob ject'	ob jec'tion
pru'dence	pru'dent	de cide'	de ci'sion
cir'cle	cir'cu lar	re late'	re la'tion
of'fice	of fi'cial	con nect'	con nec'tion

Note the relation in meaning of each pair of words.

43

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

44

re port'	re port'er	sur vey'	sur vey'ör
pro duce'	pro duc'er	sur vive'	sur viv'or
ob serve'	ob serv'er	gov'ern	gov'er nor
sub scribe'	sub scrib'er	pro fess'	pro fes'sor

Write the *-ed* and *-ing* forms of the words in the first and third columns; *-or* has the sound of *-ör* in last column.

45

ARTICLES IN A DRUG STORE

46

hërbs	ar'ni ca	var'nish	al'co hol
sälve	glyc'er in	qui'nine	med'i cines
al'um	vas'e line	es'sence	per fum'er y
ac'id	lin'i ment	oint'ment	sta'tion er y

Practice pronouncing these words.

47

DICTATION REVIEW: QUOTATIONS

"We ought either to be silent or speak things better than silence."

"Prudence is the parent of success."

"The prudent still have fortune on their side."

"Those who cannot govern themselves must be governed."

48

SOUND OF **n** LIKE **ng**

49

ink	can'ker	an'gle	lan'guage
junk	hun'ger	con'quer	sin'gu lar
rank	ban'quet	Con'gress	bun'ga low
wink	wrin'kle	dis tinct'	dis tin'guish

Sound **n** in each of these words like **ng**; note that this sound occurs before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g** as in *go*.

50

SOUND OF **e** AND **eh** LIKE **k**

51

eramp	ea reer'	secheme	ehar'ac ter
cu'bic	oc curred'	sehoon'er	Christ'mas
com'et	còm'pass	an'ehōr	or'ehes tra
scal'y	cal'en dar	mon'areh	stom'aeh (-ūk)
crisp	cro'cus	mon'areh y	sep'ul eher

Pronounce these words carefully, sounding **e** or **eh** like **k**.

52

BUSINESS TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

com'pa ny	Co.	re ceived'	recd.
bal'ance	bal.	re ceipt'	rect.
a mount'	amt.	pay'ment	payt.
mer'chan diſe	mdse.	cash on de liv'er y	C.O.D.

Note that a period is used with each abbreviation.

53

DICTATION REVIEW

The Congress of the United States meets in Washington, D.C., in December of each year.

Christmas day is December 25 of each year.

Merchandise may be shipped by freight or express.

Merchants often send packages C.O.D.

54 SOUNDS OF **th** marked AND **th** unmarked 55

smooth	broth'er	wēalth	mōnth'ly
wor'thy	breth'ren	wrēath	thrēat'en
both'er	to geth'er	meth'od	thanks giv'ing
feath'er	them selves'	Sab'bath	a rith'me tic

Pronounce these words carefully, noting the difference between the two sounds of **th**.

56 SOUNDS OF **si**, **ti**, AND **ci** LIKE **sh** 57

pen'sion	Rus'sia	spa'cious	spē'cial ly
man'sion	Rus'sian	gra'cious	es pe'cial ly
par'tial	Prus'sia	sus pi'cious	ben e fi'cial
in ŷ'tial	Prus'sian	so'cia ble	ar ti fi'cial
mi li'tia	tran'sient	es sen'tial	pa la'tial

Note the various symbols of **sh** that are used in these words, and pronounce words carefully.

58 REVIEW PHRASES

a soldier's pension	spacious grounds
an initial letter	sociable people
a gracious manner	suspicious persons
a partial payment	artificial flowers

Use these phrases in carefully written sentences.

59 DICTATION REVIEW

A period should be used with an initial letter.

Congress may provide for an increase of pensions.

Some notes provide for partial payments of the principal, or the sum placed at interest.

Some artificial flowers rival the natural in beauty.

60

CONSONANT DIGRAPHS

61

ash'es	cham'pĩ òn	whin'ny	swing'ing
bash'ful	Scõtch	whim'per	strength'en
cash iēr'	watch'man	whis'kers	wheth'er
shoe'mak er	choc'o late	wher ev'er	thir'ti eth
ship'ment	chăř'i ty	white'wash	thought'ful

The consonant digraphs, **ch**, **sh**, **th**, **th**, and **ng**, each represent a single elementary sound; **wh** has the sound of **hw**.

62

DIPHTHONGS

63

quoit	tow'el	al loy'	dis joint'
a droit'	bow'el	an noy'	dis ap point'
re joice'	pow'er ful	em ploy'	em broid'er
broil'ing	our selves'	em ploy'er	en joy'a ble

Note that **oi** and **oy**, and **ou** and **ow** are called *diphthongs*, because each represents the union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable.

64

"WANTED" — FROM A DAILY PAPER

65

clerk	book'bind er	sales'man	de sign'er
bak'er	book'keep er	drăfts'man	dec'o ra tor
saw'yer	brick'lay er	jew'el er	brăss mold'er
por'ter	en grav'er	wait'ress	brönze fit'ter

Refer to the dictionary for the meanings of unfamiliar words.

66

AN ADVERTISEMENT

WANTED — By North Side Grocer,

A bright boy to learn the grocery business. Must be a good writer and willing to make himself useful. Reply by mail. Address: Box C. City.

SECTION FIVE

123

67

SOUND OF **ea** LIKE **ě**

68

dealt	a head'	heav'en	al read'y
dread	in stead'	pleas'ant	heav'i ly
tread	treas'ûre	peas'ant	read'i ness
dreamt	pleas'ure	jeal'ous	un pleas'ant

Note the silent letter in each word, and sound "short e" distinctly in pronouncing these words.

69

SOUND OF **û**

70

ûrge	sub'ûrb	ab sûrd'	bûr'dock
purse	dis turb'	mur'der	ser'pent
berth	serv'ant	hur'dle	whirl'wind
searched	bur'lap	nerv'ous	dis turb'ance

Note that accented **er** and **ir**, as in *berth* and *whirl*, have the same sound as **ûr** in *urge*.

71

COMPOUND WORDS

72

home'like	heart'felt	out'come	o ver haul'
house'work	some'times	some'how	o ver look'
house'hold	an'y where	sun'shine	o'ver coat
horse'back	here âft'er	side'board	ev'er y bōd y

Note how these words are made up; write each as a separate word and do not use the hyphen.

73

DICTATION REVIEW

A nervous passenger lost his purse in a sleeper.

At his request the porter searched for it.

He found it under the mattress in the upper berth, although the passenger had occupied the lower berth.

74

SOUNDS OF **x**

75

ex ert'	ex haust'	ex pire'	mix'ture
ex ist'	ex hib'it	ex tend'	ex change'
ex act'	ex am'ine	an nex'	ex pen'sive
ex act'ly	ex am i na'tion	ex pand'	ex pe'ri ence

In the first and second columns, **x** represents the sound of **gz**; in the other columns the sound of **ks**; pronounce distinctly.

76

DOUBLED CONSONANTS

77

at tach'	spot'ted	ěr'rand	ap'pè tite
pos sess'	stub'börn	com'mërce	hap'pĩ ness
op pose'	wed'ding	ap proach'	ac cord'ing
im mense'	mar'rĩage	ac'cũ rate	dif'fĩ cul ty

Note that only one of the doubled consonants in these words is sounded, the other being unaccented and silent.

78

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

79

appoint	billion	colored	deceive
ascent	blizzard	committee	delicious
awkward	challenge	companion	discover
bargain	circular	courteous	elephant
belief	citizen	cousin	fatigue
genuine	mischievous	kernel	liniment
glacier	necessary	language	relieve
humor	official	massive	typewriter
illustrate	parasol	practice	wholesale
insurance	peculiar	scissors	vegetables

TO THE TEACHER. — (1) Test each pupil in pronouncing one column of words; (2) have a written spelling match.

80

PREFIXES **en-**, **in-**, AND **im-**

81

en rich'	en a'ble	in case'	im plant'ed
en dear'	en fee'ble	in close'	im per'il
en roll'	en dan'ger	in fold'	im priş'on
en rage'	en ti'tle	in flame'	im pov'er ish

Prefixes *en-*, *in-*, and *im-* mean *in*, *to make*, or *put in*; define words thus, — enrich, *to make rich*, etc.

82

PREFIXES **un-**, **in-**, AND **im-** = *not*

83

un wise'	un e'ven	in sane'	in for'mal
un due'	un e'qual	in sin cere'	in cor rect'
un just'	un cer'tain	im pure'	im prop'er
un clean'	un wel'come	un fair'	im pos'si ble
un like'	un doubt'ed	in dis tinct'	im mov'a ble

Define each word by uniting the *meaning* of the prefix with each root-word, thus, — unwise, *not wise*, etc.

84

FROM MILITARY HISTORY

85

sword	can'nōn	sa lute'	cam pāign'
sa'ber	bat'ter y	pla toon'	bay'o net
ri'fle	cav'al ry	brī gade'	vet'er an
mus'ket	in'fan try	skir'mish	vol un teer'
bōm bard'	sen'tī nel	re pulse'	re cruits'

Look up the meaning of unfamiliar words in your dictionary.

86

MEMORY GEM

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
 Who never to himself hath said,
 "This is my own, my native land!"

— SIR WALTER SCOTT.

88

dis like'	dis a gree'	mis lead'	mis dī rect'
dis al low'	dis o bey'	mis spell'	mis pro nounce'
dis own'	dis hon'est	mis step'	mis state'ment
dis please'	dis loy'al	mis judge'	mis un der stand'

Prefix *dis-* means *not* or *opposite*; *mis-* means *wrong* or *wrongly*; define words thus, — dislike, *not to like*, etc.

90

fleet	sea'man	cruis'er	ad'mĩ ral
squad'ròn	gun'ner	gun'boat	com'mo dore
con'voy	bõm bard'	broad'side	ma rĩnes'
rud'der	block ade'	tor pe'dões	sub ma rĩne'

93

a. — ad'jec tive	fem. — fem'i nīne
adv. — ad'verb	masc. — mas'cu līne
cap. — cap'i tal	v.t. — verb tran'si tive
l.c. — low'er case	v.i. — verb in tran'si tive
conj. — con junc'tion	p.p. — past par'ti ci ple
interj. — in ter jec'tion	var. — va'ri ant
n. — noun	pl. — plu'r al L. — Lat'in
pron. — pro'noun	sing. — sin'gu lar E. — Eng'lish

Look up the words in dictionary and note use of abbreviations.

Dictation Review

Latin is the language used by the ancient Romans.

The Italian, French, and Spanish languages are descended from Latin, which is now a dead language.

A variant is a word form not in general use.

95

PREFIXES *re-* AND *de-*

96

re build'	re dou'ble	de rail'	de press'
re bound'	re mod'el	de duct'	de part'
re call'	re vis'it	de horn'	de par'ture
re count'	re for'est	de barred'	de for'est
re volve'	re new'al	de grade'	de pop'u late

' Prefix *re-* means *again, back*; *de-* means *from, down* or *freeing from*; define words, noting meaning of prefixes.

97

RELATING TO EARLY SETTLEMENTS

98

trails	col'o nist	fish'ing	pi o neers'
for'ests	col'o nize	trap'ping	set'tle ments
track'less	hard'ships	log'ging	neigh'bōr ly
clear'ings	wil'der ness	build'ing	neigh'bor hōd

Pronounce the words carefully and note meanings.

99

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ some, a. <i>Portion or number.</i>	{ been, v. <i>A form of be.</i>
{ sum, n. <i>Amount or problem.</i>	{ bin, n. <i>A crib or box.</i>
{ done, v. <i>A form of do.</i>	{ peel, v. <i>To strip off the skin.</i>
{ dun, n. <i>An urgent request for payment.</i>	{ peal, n. <i>A loud sound, or succession of sounds.</i>

Study each pair of words and note with care the meaning of each word; use the words in sentences.

100

DICTATION REVIEW

"Some days must be dark and dreary." — LONGFELLOW.

"Trifles make the sum of human things." — MORE.

Peel the orange and pare the potatoes.

"The whole wood-world is one full peal of praise."

— TENNYSON.

101

SUFFIX **-ment**

102

move'ment	gov'ern ment	an nounce'ment
a gree'ment	ex cite'ment	com mence'ment
ar range'ment	a mend'ment	de vel'op ment
ap point'ment	re fresh'ment	ad ver'tise ment

Note that *-ment* means *act of* or *that which*; thus, *movement, the act of moving*; *government, that which governs*, etc.

103

RELATING TO HEALTH LESSONS

104

spine	ar'ter y	food'stuff	dī ges'tion (-chŭn)
spi'nal	ar'ter ies	cooked	in dī ges'tion
ver'te bra	cir'cu late	canned	dī gest'i ble
back'bone'	ven'ti late	broiled	tem'per a ture

105

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ brake, <i>n.</i> Device for stopping.	{ strait, <i>a.</i> Narrow.
{ break, <i>v. t.</i> To shatter; destroy.	{ straight, <i>a.</i> Not curved.
{ great, <i>a.</i> Large in size; big.	{ vein, <i>n.</i> Bed of ore.
{ grate, <i>n.</i> Crossed bars of iron or wood.	{ vane, <i>n.</i> Device to show di- rection of the wind.

Use the words in oral or written sentences.

106

DICTATION REVIEW

The driver applied the brake to stop the wagon.

"The shell must break before the bird can fly."

—TENNYSON.

A bright fire was burning in the grate.

"The great end of life is not knowledge but action."

—HUXLEY.

"Plow deep and straight with all your powers."

107

SUFFIXES -ation, -tion, -ion

108

ed u ca'tion	com bi na'tion	con sid er a'tion
prep a ra'tion	pub li ca'tion	or gan i za'tion
rec i ta'tion	cir cu la'tion	com mu ni ca'tion
ap pli ca'tion	cel e bra'tion	rec om men da'tion

Separate these words into root-words and suffixes, thus,—
educat(e) + -ion; suffixes -ation, -tion, -ion mean *act of, state of*.

109

COMMON FOODS

110

jel'lies	pōul'try	beef'steak	răsp'ber ries
cook'ies	om'e let	sir'loin	straw'ber ries
cus'tard	ce're als	ven'i son	whipped cream
cur'rants	pre serves'	mush'rooms	chipped beef

Note with care the pronunciation and meaning of each word;
write words neatly from dictation.

111

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

sent, <i>v.t.</i> <i>A form of send.</i>	so, <i>adv.</i> <i>In such a manner.</i>
cent, <i>n.</i> <i>A United States coin.</i>	sow, <i>v.t.</i> <i>To scatter, as seed.</i>
scent, <i>n.</i> <i>Odor; smell.</i>	sew, <i>v.t.</i> <i>To unite by stitches.</i>
week, <i>n.</i> <i>Seven days.</i>	steal, <i>v.t.</i> <i>To take without right.</i>
weak, <i>a.</i> <i>Lacking strength.</i>	steel, <i>n.</i> <i>A variety of iron.</i>

Use the words in the last column in sentences.

112

DICTATION REVIEW

A boy was sent to buy two cents' worth of yeast.
 "You may break, you may shatter the vase
 if you will,
 But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."
 "In a just cause the weak overcome the strong."

113

SUFFIXES **-ant, -ent**

114

at tend'ant	res'i dent	op po'nent
as sist'ant	dif'fer ent	in dul'gent
oc'cu pant	ap'pli cant	ex'cel lent
de scend'ant	de fend'ant	cor re spond'ent
con test'ant	in hab'it ant	su per in tend'ent

Suffixes *-ant* and *-ent* mean *one who, that which*; note how the meanings of these suffixes help one to understand the significance of each derivative word.

115

ARTICLES OF COMMERCE

116

wool'ens	i'vo ry	cé ment'	cor'dŭ roy
mo'hair	eb'ôn y	ăs'phălt	gas'o line
cash'mere	ma hog'a ny	pôr'ce lain	pe tro'le um
al pac'a	glass'ware	chi'na ware	im'ple ments

Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words.

117

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

118

aisle	census	industry	scenery
extreme	poultice	almanac	reference
reclaim	written	advertise	gentleman
beneath	blizzard	imagine	insurance
presume	cushion	convention	kindergarten
bargain	persuade	wherever	information
cupboard	giraffe	underwear	perfumery
silence	convince	entertain	stationery
threaten	Russia	glycerin	beneficial
brethren	Prussia	vaseline	especially

Direction: Make an alphabetic list of the words in this review and others like it.

119

SUFFIXES **-en** AND **-ness**

120

sick'en	sick'ness	tight'en	tight'ness
quick'en	quick'ness	tough'en	tough'ness
stiff'en	stiff'ness	rough'en	rough'ness
cheap'en	cheap'ness	dead'en	dead'ness

Define each word, noting that *-en* means *to make, to become*; *-ness* means *state of being*. Form an adjective or an adverb by adding *-ly* to the root-words to which it applies.

121

WORDS USED ON THE FARM

122

si'lo	ma nure'	graz'ing	ag'ri cul ture
si'lage	fer'tile	dai'ries	cul'ti va tor
mulch	fer'ti lize	reap'er	ir'ri gate
com'post	fer'ti liz er	pitch'fork	ir ri ga'tion

Refer to a dictionary for the meanings of the words with which you are not familiar.

123

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ blue, n. and a. A color.	{ sun, n. The source of daylight.
{ blew, v. Form of blow.	{ son, n. A male descendant.
{ threw, v. Form of throw.	{ right, a. Proper; correct.
{ through, prep. From end to end.	{ write, v.t. Set down in letters.

Use the words of the last column in sentences.

124

DICTATION REVIEW

"Where did you get your eyes so blue?

Out of the skies as I came through."—MACDONALD.

The catcher threw the ball to the pitcher.

"Though winds blew great guns, still he would whistle and sing."

125

SUFFIX -ous

126

zēal'ous	re lī'gious	vic to'ri ous
vī'cious	poi'son ous	in dus'tri ous
cau'tious	trēach'er ous	mys te'ri ous
vir'tu ous	la bo'ri ous	cou ra'geous
mur'der ous	rī dic'u lous	ad van ta'geous

Note that suffix *-ous* means *full of; abounding in*. Define each word thus,—zealous, *full of zeal*; vicious, *abounding in vice or wickedness*, etc.

127

SOLD IN STORES

128

met'al	riv'ets	cloves	cel'lu loid
ba'sins	sta'ples	co'coa	mu'ci lage
mus'tard	pin'cers	gin'ger	dic'tion a ries
catch'up	pro vī'sions	cin'na món	mil'li ner y

For unfamiliar words refer to a dictionary.

129

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ tale, n. <i>Something told; story.</i>	{ here, adv. <i>In this place.</i>
{ tail, n. <i>Part of an animal.</i>	{ hear, v.t. <i>To perceive by ear.</i>
{ berth, n. <i>A sleeping place.</i>	{ sale, n. <i>Act of selling.</i>
{ birth, n. <i>The act of coming in- to life.</i>	{ sail, n. <i>Part of a boat moved by the wind.</i>

130

MEMORY GEM

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth. — ADDISON.

131

SUFFIXES **-able** AND **-ance**

132

pay'a ble	fa'vor a ble	as sist'ance
suit'a ble	rea'son a ble	at tend'ance
a gree'a ble	re spect'a ble	con vey'ance
val'u a ble	còm'fört a ble	tem'per ance
de šir'a ble	serv'ice a ble	ac quaint'ance

Separate each of these into *root-word* and suffix, noting that *-able* means *fit or able to be; worthy of*; *-ance* means *act of*.

133

WORDS USED IN MUSIC

134

so'lo	bāss	scale	eho'rus
du et'	āl'to	ehôrd	choir (kwīr)
hŷmn	ten'ör	ma'jör	in'ter val
rhythm	so prä'no	mi'nor	or'ehes tra

Refer to each word in a dictionary, noting carefully its meaning when relating to music.

135

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ dear, a. <i>Costly; high-priced.</i>	{ road, n. <i>A highway.</i>
{ deer, n. <i>An animal.</i>	{ rode, v.t. <i>Did ride.</i>
{ course, n. <i>Direction; way.</i>	{ seem, v.i. <i>To appear.</i>
{ coarse, a. <i>Common; not fine.</i>	{ seam, n. <i>A line of sewing.</i>

136

DICTATION REVIEW

“A man he was to all the country dear,
 And passing rich with forty pounds a year.”
 “My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer.”
 “Westward the course of empire takes its way.”
 Indian corn is often spoken of as a coarse grain.

137 SUFFIXES MEANING "ONE WHO" 138

art'ist	nov'el ist	law'yer	la'bor er
den'tist	bal loōn'ist	saw'yer	de ceiv'er
drug'gist	car toon'ist	cloth'ier	pur'chas er
oc'u list	spě'cial ist	cash iēr'	en gi neer'
ma chīn'ist	so'cial ist	fōrg'er	auc tion eer'

Suffix *-er* or *-ist* means *one who*, or *one who practices*, or *one skilled in*; separate each derivative into *root-word* and *suffix*.

139 PROPER NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES 140

Swēd'ish	Gre'cian	Cath'o lic	Af'ri can
Jew'ish	Chris'tian	Prot'es tant	A si at'ic
Ger'man	Bap'tist	Meth'od ist	Eu ro pe'an
Chi neſe'	Lu'ther an	Preſ by te'ri an	Aus'tri an

Note with care the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

141 HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ fare, n. Cost of transportation.	{ beach, n. A smooth shore.
{ fair, a. Pleasing; light.	{ beech, n. A forest tree.
{ bear, n. A large animal; v. to carry.	{ meat, n. Flesh for food.
{ bare, a. Open to view; naked.	{ meet, v. To come together.

Use the words of the second column in sentences.

142 DICTATION REVIEW

Passengers without tickets must pay extra fare.

"To all, to each, a fair good-night." — SCOTT.

"Bounding billows, cease your motion,

Bear me not so swiftly o'er." — ROBINSON.

"When all the fields are lying brown and bare."

143 SUFFIXES **-ship, -hood, AND -dom** **144**

friend'ship	man'hood	wis'dom
pen'man ship	false'hood	free'dom
fel'low ship	broth'er hood	king'dom
schol'ar ship	wom'an hood	serf'dom
ap pren'tice ship	neigh'bor hood	mar'tyr dom

Note that suffixes *-ship, -hood, and -dom* mean *state or quality of being, or dominion of*; analyze each word into *root* and *suffix* and give its meaning.

145 RELATING TO SCHOOLS AND STUDIES **146**

pri'ma ry	text'books	a nat'o my
sec'ond a ry	sci'ence	phÿs i ol'o gy
el e men'ta ry	gram'mar	hÿ'gĭ ēne
ag ri cul'tūr al	a rith'me tic	lit'er a tūre
com mer'cial	gĕ ōg'ra phy	com po sĭ'tion

Pronounce each word carefully, and write it from dictation.

147 HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ herd, n. <i>A number of beasts.</i>	{ wares, n. <i>Goods; merchandise.</i>
{ heard, v. <i>Past form of hear.</i>	{ wears, v.t. <i>Carries on the person.</i>
{ would, v. <i>A form of will.</i>	{ new, a. <i>Recent; not old.</i>
{ wood, n. <i>A grove; lumber.</i>	{ knew, v. <i>Past form of know.</i>

148 DICTATION EXERCISE

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea." — GRAY.

"I am listening for the voices

Which I heard in days of old." — NORTON.

"Not what we would, but what we must

Makes up the sum of living." — STODDARD.

149

TROUBLESOME WORDS

150

till	ful'ly	sole'ly	oc cûrred'
un til'	full'ness	whol'ly	re bel'lion
du'ly	ful fill'	ex ceed'	priv'i lège
tru'ly	dis till'	ex celled'	whole'some
sure'ly	ga zelle'	con trolled'	dye'stuff

151

DIFFICULT WORDS

152

al lège'	judg'ment	sum'môn	rec om mend'
pro gress'	con sid'er	se'cre cy	sin cere'ly
pro ceed'	em'pire	spe'cial	cor'dial ly
may'be	re pub'lic	ses'sion	re spect'ful ly

Refer to the dictionary for the meanings of these words.

153

PAIRS OF WORDS SIMILAR IN SOUND

cap'i tol, n. <i>A statehouse.</i>	brid'al, a. <i>Relating to a bride.</i>
cap'i tal, n. <i>Property; a city that is a seat of government.</i>	bri'dle, n. <i>Headgear for guiding a horse.</i>
prin'ci pal, a. <i>Highest in rank; n. chief officer.</i>	cûr'rant, n. <i>Small berry or seedless raisin.</i>
prin'ci ple, n. <i>A general truth.</i>	cur'rent, a. <i>Now passing.</i>

Look up the words in a dictionary, noting the several meanings of each; use the words of the last column in sentences.

154

DICTATION REVIEW

The Capitol at Washington is a famous building.

"Capital solicits the aid of labor." — WEBSTER.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." — BIBLE. "Reason is not measured by size or height but by principle."

155 SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

A. *Peculiar Vowel and Consonant Combinations*

twice	debt	cul'ture	dé tail'
twist	lēague	scrip'ture	re sūme'
facts	mā'trón	post'age	re lease'
stocks	pā'trón	post'script	diş ease'

Practice pronouncing these words.

B. *Words of Two Syllables*

ca fé'(-fā')	mo'ment	quit'ting	ro mănce'
col'ored	sug gest'	con'stant	fĩ nance'
car toon'	gĩ raffe'	doubt'less	dě scribe'
stand'ard	mus tache'	gor'geous	re venge'

Note with care syllables and accent.

C. *Words of Three Syllables*

prob'a bly	ac'tū al	ac com'plish
ae'çi dent	con gēn'ial	ac knōwl'edge
reg'ū lar	in'sti tūte	pro pōr'tion
e lec'tric	for'tū nate	cir'cum stance
con tin'ūe	lem òn ade'	im pā'tient

Note with care the accent and the vowel sounds.

D. *Meaning Indicated by Accent*

{pre şent' arms	{trăns'fer wanted	{good con'duct
{many preş'ent	{trans fer' quickly	{con duct' safely
{deş'ert isle	{good prog'ress	{hard con'test
{soldiers de şert'	{pro gress' rapidly	{con test' election

Read each expression, noting *accent* carefully.

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

I	II	III	IV
folks	also	social	alcohol
yolk	allspice	special	somebody
scar	halter	ginger	overalls
salve	trestle	jealous	underwear
herbs	stanza	poultry	important
score	cautious	wrinkle	surveyor
sprain	message	absurd	torpedoes
sweat	cushion	undue	porcelain
hailed	expense	distinct	cinnamon
dwarf	receipt	displease	liniment
dwelt	precise	misjudge	raspberries
wealth	design	derail	subscriber
mulch	decide	fulfill	volunteer
dealt	convince	proceed	impossible
weight	refrain	vicious	impoverish
searched	subscribe	Grecian	artificial
choir	banner	science	irrigation
canned	banquet	grammar	advertisement
league	essence	judgment	misunderstand
acid	ointment	session	indigestion
silo	hailstone	senate	literature
cocoa	breastwork	summon	circulation
tenor	threadbare	ebony	physiology
truly	clothier	annual	consideration
until	citizen	primary	recommendation

(1) Write words from dictation ; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES — OPTIONAL

I *Relating to Rural Occupations*

herd'ing	graz'ing	herds	dai'ries
fôr'est ry	rang'er	trees	lum'ber
flō'ri cul ture	flō'rist	flow'ers	shrub'ber y
hôr'ti cul ture	gar'den er	fruits	or'chards
ag'ri cul ture	farm'er	food'stuffs	live stock

II *Relating to Soils and Climate*

top'soil	shal'y	moist	mois'ture
sub'soil	po'rous	hu'mid	hu mid'i ty
silt	grav'el ly	ar'id	a rid'i ty
sand'y	clay'ey	ar'a ble	ir'ri ga ble
loam'y	hu'mus	bog'gy	sat'u rat ed

III *Relating to Chemical Substances*

ac'id	pot'ash	phos'phate	di ox'ide
al'ka li	ni'trates	phos'phōr us	cal'ci um
car'bon	ox'y gen	phos phor'ic	mag ne'si um
sul'phur	hy'dro gen	pro'te in	po tas'si um
i'ron (ǎrn)	ni'tro gen	cel'lu lose	car bo hy'drates

IV *Farm Machinery and Scientific Instruments*

har'row	cut'ter	thresh'er	mi'cro scope
roll'er	plant'er	har'vest er	ther mom'e ter
trac'tor	shell'er	sep'a ra tor	ba rom'e ter
ted'der	spread'er	cul'ti va tor	hy grom'e ter
sick'le	spray'er	ve'hi cles	milk test'er

TO TEACHERS. — Pages 139-142 are for the use of pupils who study Agriculture, Manual Training, or Household Arts.

V

Farm and Nursery Work

till'age	seed	bac te'ri a	seed'lings
plow'ing	se lec'tion	em'bry o	sci'ons
disk'ing	test'ing	ger'mi nate	bud'ding
har'row ing	plant'ing	cul'ti vate	graft'ing
roll'ing	spray'ing	fer'ti lize	cut'tings

Consult a large dictionary for unfamiliar words.

VI

Farm Products — Animal and Vegetable

poul'try	fowls	fõr'age	ce're als
geese	ba'con	si'lage	to bac'co
chick'ens	shoul'der	mil'let	po ta'toes
tur'key	mut'ton	lëg'ūmes	to ma'toes
pi'geon	sir'loin	al fal'fa	sug'ar beets

VII

Relating to the Weather Bureau

sig'nals	ob serv'er	wind	map
clear	re port'	di rec'tion	i'so bars
cloud'y	cold wave	ve loc'i ty	pres'sure
rain	hot wave	rain'fall	i'so therms
snow	hur'ri cane	cy'clone	tem'per a ture

Look up unfamiliar words in a large dictionary.

VIII

Insect Life and Pests

egg	in'sect	house fly	crick'et
lar'va	head	boll wee'vil	lo'cust
grub	tho'rax	cod'ling moth	hor'net
pu'pa	ab do'men	plum cur cu'li o	ant
co coon'	mos qui'toes	San Jo sé'(hõ sã)	scale

MANUAL TRAINING VOCABULARIES

IX

Wood-working Materials

boards	beech	cher'ry	syc'a more
joists	birch	cy'press	white ash
planks	ma'ple	red'wood	white pine
scant'lings	ce'dar	hem'lock	bal'sam fir
kiln'-dried	pop'lar	hick'o ry	white oak

X

Wood-worker's Tools

bench	bev'el	chis'els	cal'i pers
vise	rip'saw	au'gers	com'pass es
rules	ham'mer	pli'ers	draw'ing knife
squares	hatch'et	rip'pers	jack plane
gauges	mal'let	joint'er	smooth'ing plane

XI

Relating to Wood Finishing

fill'er	rub'bing	var'nish	pum'ice
paste	shel lac'	res'in	pol'ish ing
liq'uid	eb'on y	pul'ver ized	sand'pa per
stains	wal'nut	tur'pen tine	oil fin'ish
brush'es	ma hog'a ny	co'pal	wax fin'ish

XII

Working Drawings and Construction

scales	cut'ting	tongued	try'-square
planes	fit'ting	mi'tered	T square
feet (')	joint'ing	mor'tised	tri'an gles
inch'es (")	groov'ing	dow'eled	mold'ing
di men'sions	chis'el ing	dove'tailed	mi'ter box

VOCABULARY OF THE HOUSEHOLD ARTS

XIII

Articles in a Kitchen

fu'el	sink	knives	bowls
wood	range	spoons	tea'cup
coal	tea'pot	skil'let	tray
coke	tea'ket tle	sau'cers	plates
char'coal	cof'fee pot	sauce'pan	crock'er y

XIV

Foodstuffs and Methods of Cooking

flour	sug'ar	boil'ing	bak'ing
meal	sa'go	steam'ing	fry'ing
meats	co'coa	stew'ing	roast'ing
milk	rai'sinş	grill'ing	sau té'ing (-tă')
cream	sor'ghum	broil'ing	fric as see'ing

XV

Products of Cookery

roasts	boiled	sauc'es	bev'er âg eş
lamb	on'ions	prune	cof'fee (-i)
beef	car'rots	ap'ple	choc'o lâte
chick'ën	tur'nips	rhu'barb	hot tea
mut'ton	sauer'kraut (sour'krout)	cran'bër rŷ	iced tea

XVI

On the Dinner Table

ta'ble cloth	soup	gib'lets	sal'ad
nap'kins	la'dle	bis'cuit	dës şërt'
dish'es	tu reen'	mac a ro'nî	pud'ding
cel'er y	plat'ter	spa ghet'ti	blanc mange'
salt'cel lăr	tur'key	veg'e ta bles	(blă mănzh')

SECTION SIX

1	TEST IN PRONUNCIATION			2
drought	mod'est	pur sūe'	fes'ti val	
grange	jack'et	pur suit'	punc'tu al	
shrub	ran'sack	va'cant	re viv'al	
shrink	ras'cal	li'cense	kēr'ō sene	
noose	med'al	dump'ling	in trō duce'	

Note that in general these words are not hard to spell because they contain few silent letters.

3	WORDS USED IN GRAMMAR			4
mood	gen'der	sub'ject	di'a gram	
tense	neu'ter	pred'i cate	in fin'i tive	
phrase	com'plex	rel'a tive	im pēr'a tive	
clause	an'a lyze	prēt'er it	nom'i na tive	
parse	pos ses'sive	par'a graph	prep o ŝ'tion	

5	RELATED WORDS		
<i>Verb</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>	
de fine'	def'i nite	def i nī'tion	
com pare'	com par'a tive	com pār'ī son	
de scribe'	de scrip'tive	de scrip'tion	
de clare'	de clār'a tive	dec la ra'tion	

TO TEACHERS.—Encourage pupils to master the pronunciation and spelling of each word, as well as its meaning and use. Review the difficult words on every page of this section.

6

WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

7

prov'ince	hem'ĩ sphere	di am'e ter
frõn'tier	con'ti nent	cir cum'fer ence
ho ri'zõn	par'al lels	ter'ri to ry
min'er als	tor na'dões	civ ĩ lì za'tion
fõr'eign er	hur'ri cane	man u fac'tũres

Study the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

8

RELATED VERBS AND NOUNS

9

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
ad vise'	ad vice'	con fess'	con fes'sion
bap tize'	bap'tism	ex plode'	ex plo'sion
seize	sei'zure	col lide'	col li'sion
bur'y (bër-)	bur'i al	proph'e sȳ	proph'e cȳ

Study each pair of words with care.

10

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

four, <i>a.</i> <i>Twice two.</i>	stare, <i>v. i.</i> <i>To gaze at.</i>
fore, <i>a.</i> <i>In front; forward. As prefix, before.</i>	stair, <i>n.</i> <i>One of a series of steps for ascending or descending.</i>
core, <i>n.</i> <i>The central part.</i>	sore, <i>a.</i> <i>Painful; tender.</i>
cõrps, <i>n.</i> <i>A military division. The plural is cõrps.</i>	soar, <i>v. i.</i> <i>To fly aloft, as a bird.</i>

11

DICTATION REVIEW

Forewarned is often forearmed.

A square has four equal sides and four right angles.

The fourth corps was in the front line of battle.

"Two corps came from the Army of the Potomac."

The core of an apple incloses the seeds.

12

COMMON NOUNS

13

rime	cof'fin	sher'bet	pā'trī ōt
spice	peb'ble	sŷr'inge	em'i grant
scout	plat'ter	vil'laŷn	con'so nant
knōll	lat'tice	nos'tril	spec'i men
gouge	fid'dle	ty'rant	can'di date

Pronounce the *plural* of each word.

14

QUADRUPEDS

15

ze'bu	bron'eho	hēif'er	car'i bou (-bōō)
ze'bra	mus'tang	llä'ma	an'te lope
col'lie	grey'hound	ga zelle'	dròm'e da ry
set'ter	blood'hound	hy e'na	rhi noc'er os

Look up the meaning of each word in your dictionary, and read it with care.

16

COMMON NOUNS

17

lye	plan'tain	grav'el	tel'e gram
plague	lēi'şure	twi'light	skel'e ton
sleet	gran'ite	lit'ter	pŷr'a mid
beau (bō)	trea'şon	rub'bish	cat'e ehişm

Be sure that you know the meanings of these words.

18

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ sell, <i>v. t.</i> To make a sale.	{ can'vas, <i>n.</i> A strong cloth.
{ cell, <i>n.</i> Small room in a prison.	{ can'vass, <i>v. t.</i> To examine.
{ rain, <i>n.</i> Water falling in drops.	{ pear, <i>n.</i> A tree and its fruit.
{ rein, <i>n.</i> Part of a bridle.	{ pair, <i>n.</i> Two things of a kind.
{ reign, <i>n.</i> Royal authority.	{ pare, <i>v.</i> To cut from the outside.

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

19

NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

20

deed	tem'ple	found'ry	quan'ti ty
vault	mi'ser	pe'o ny	cream'er y
witch	pau'per	dra'per y	so ci'e ty
groan	wēap'on	rob'ber y	sec're ta ry
shriek	is'sue (Ish'tū)	a'gen cy	e mer'gen cy

Write the plural of each noun, applying rules, page 176.

21

RELATED WORDS — VERBS AND NOUNS

22

ut'ter	ut'ter ance	de pend'	de pend'ence
tem'per	tem'per ance	pre fer'	pref'er ence
re sist'	re sist'ance	con fer'	con'fer ence
en dure'	en dur'ance	re side'	res'i dence
re mit'	re mit'tance	oc cur'	oc cur'rence

(1) Note the meaning of each verb; (2) observe that suffixes *-ance* and *-ence* form nouns and mean *act of, state of being*.

23

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ main, a. Chief; first in rank.	{ sweet, a., as sugar.
{ mane, n. Long hair on a horse's neck.	{ suite, n., of rooms.
{ pane, n. A sheet of glass.	{ feet, n. Plural of foot.
{ pain, n. Distress; suffering.	{ feat, n. An act of skill or strength.

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

24

MEMORY GEM FROM BRYANT

“Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
 The eternal years of God are hers;
 But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
 And dies among his worshippers.”

25

ADJECTIVES AND THEIR FORMS

26

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
dense	dens'er	dens'est	shrewd
ho'ly	ho'li er	ho'li est	rock'y
fleec'y	fleec'i er	fleec'i est	clum'sy
prim	prim'mer	prim'mest	balm'y
ill	worse	worst	good

Write the other forms of the words in the last column.

27 ADJECTIVES COMPARED BY **more** AND **most**

fra'grant	a bun'dant	at trac'tive
splen'did	con'tra ry	par tic'u lar
cun'ning	ig'no rant	sat is fac'to ry
del'i cate	in de pend'ent	ex traô'r'dĩ na ry

Note that most adjectives of two or more syllables are compared by *more* and *most*, or by *less* and *least*.

28 SOUND OF **i** UNACCENTED LIKE CONSONANT **y** 29

gēn'ius	pin'ion	bril'liant	con vĕn'ient
āl'ien	min'ion	fa mil'iar	con ven'ience
jun'ioŕ	un'ion	pe cūl'iar	aux il'ià rŷ
sen'ior	do min'ion	pa vil'ion	mil lion âire'
be hāv'ior	span'iel	Span'iard	val'iant ly

30

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ hole, n. An opening.	{ troop, n., of soldiers.
{ whole, a. Not broken; sound.	{ troupe, n., of actors.
{ piece, n. A part; fragment.	{ our, pron. Belonging to us.
{ peace, n. A state of quiet.	{ hour, n. Sixty minutes.

Write a sentence containing each word defined.

31

REGULAR VERBS

32

splash	reck'on	ac quire'	pac'i fy
graze	scam'per	con demn'	mod'i fy
pierce	ven'tûre	re mind'	de vel'op
grab	tor'ture	dis guise'	re sem'ble
slam	tar'ry	re hearse'	ab bre'vi ate

Write the past tense and present participle of each word.

33

IRREGULAR VERBS

34

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
bind	bound	ride	rode	rid'den
wind	wound	drive	drove	driv'en
mean	mēant	for bid'	for bade'	for bid'den
teach	taught	for get'	for got'	for got'ten
wring	wrung	for give'	for gave'	for giv'en

Write sentences containing these words, and learn the usual forms in which each root-word is used.

35

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ hale, a. Sound; healthy.	{ min'er, n. One who mines.
{ hail, n. Pellets of ice.	{ mi'nor, n. One under legal age.
{ bale, n. A large bundle.	{ mar'shal, n. A general officer.
{ bail, n. A bucket's handle.	{ mar'tial, a. Military; warlike.

Use each word in an original sentence.

36

MEMORY GEM FROM LOWELL

“New occasions teach new duties; Time makes
Ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would
Keep abreast of Truth.”

37

OCCUPATIONS IN "WANT ADS"

ehem'ist	at tōr'ney	au'di tor
ar'ehi tect	so lic'i tor	ac count'ant
po lice'man	ste nog'ra pher	ē lec trī'cian
en gi neer'	com poš'i tor	ship'ping clerk

Look up the meaning of each word in your dictionary.

38

WORD BUILDING WITH -ly

39

mor'al	se'cret	anx'ious	top'i cal
mor'tal	reck'less	se'ri ous	phys'i cal
hast'y	skill'ful	te'di ous	prac'ti cal
wick'ed	peace'ful	grad'u al	oc ca'sion al

(1) Note that each word in this exercise is an adjective;
 (2) change it to an adverb by suffixing *-ly*, meaning *in way or manner*; (3) define each adverb thus,—secretly, *in a secret manner*.

40

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

parse	neuter	advice	paragraph
tease	gender	license	consonant
seize	pursue	frontier	quantity
bury	confess	horizon	secretary
corps	baptize	agency	territory
knoll	tyrant	brilliant	particular
plague	hyena	telegram	emergency
beau	leisure	pyramid	infinitive
vault	granite	specimen	comparative
dense	weapon	foreigner	circumference

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

41

PREFIXES MEANING **not**

42

in com plete'	un bal'anced	non'sense
in def'i nite	un fin'ished	non pay'ment
il lib'er al	un for'tu nate	non res'i dent
im par'tial	un nec'es sa ry	non es sen'tial
ir reg'u lar	un côm'fôrt a ble	non at tend'ance

Note that *il-*, *im-*, and *ir-* are variants of *in-*, meaning *not*.

43

PREFIXES MEANING **before**

44

fore tell'	pre sup pose'	an'te date
fore noon'	pre scribe'	an'te room
fore'fin ger	pre scrip'tion	an te cēd'ent
fore'thought	pre lim'i na ry	an te me rid'i an

Analyze each of these words into prefix and root.

45

RELATING TO MILITARY HISTORY

46

as sault'	gar'ri son	colo'nel (kûr-)
car'tridge	mas'sa cre (-kēr)	reg'ī ment
am mu ni'tion	sur ren'der	lieû ten'ant
ex pe di'tion	com mând'er	cor'po ral
rev o lu'tion	head'quar'ters	sub or'di nate

Refer to these words in a dictionary.

47

DICTATION REVIEW

The speaker made a preliminary statement.

The physician gave his patient a prescription.

A colonel is the commander of a regiment.

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent.

TO TEACHERS. — Supplement the dictation reviews by oral reviews of the more difficult words on each page.

48

PREFIXES **mis-**, **dis-**, AND **re-**

49

mis ap ply'	dis pleas'ure	re ën'ter
mis be have'	dis sim'i lar	re is'sue
mis for'tune	dis o be'di ent	re pro duce'
mis man'age	dis sat'is fied	re or'gan ize
mis rep re sent'	dis hon'or a ble	re ës tab'lish

Note *mis-* = *wrongly, ill*; *dis-* = *opposite, not*; *re-* = *again*.

50

PREFIXES **inter-**, **super-**, AND **trans-**

51

in ter change'	sū'per fine	trans mit'
in ter me'di ate	su per'la tive	trans plant'
in ter state'	su per nat'u ral	trans par'ent
in ter ur'ban	su per hu'man	trans por ta'tion
in ter nă'tion al	su per in tend'	trans at lan'tic

Note *inter-* = *among, between*; *super-* = *over*; *trans* = *across*.

52

RELATING TO OUR GENERAL GOVERNMENT

cab' i net	Pres'i dent	con'gress man
sen'a tor	ex ec'u tive	rep re sent'a tive
ma jor'i ty	ju dī'cial	in au gu rā'tion
mi nor'i ty	leg'is la tive	ad min is tra'tion

Refer to your dictionary for the meaning of each word and practice pronouncing it.

53

DICTATION REVIEW

The President is the commander in chief of the army and navy. He sees that the laws are executed, and makes treaties by and with the consent of the Senate.

"I would rather be right than be President."

—HENRY CLAY.

54 ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES -able, -ible, -ous 55

change'a ble	pop'u lous	dī viş'i ble
hon'or a ble	moun'tain ous	col lect'i ble
no'tice a ble	er ro'ne ous	per mis'si ble
serv'ice a ble	me lo'di ous	per cep'ti ble
re ceiv'a ble	con sci en'tious	ac ces'si ble

Note, *-able, -ible* = *able to be, worthy of*; *-ous* = *full of*.

56 ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES -al, -ic, -ful, -less 57

vo'cal	ton'ic	dread'ful	cease'less
flo'ral	phon'ic	spite'ful	stain'less
fes'tal	po et'ic	mer'ci ful	heed'less
na'val	an gel'ic	de ceit'ful	o'dor less
vi'tal	vol can'ic	mirth'ful	lim'it less

Note that suffixes *-al* and *-ic* = *pertaining to*; *-ful* = *full of*; *-less* = *without*; separate each word into root and suffix.

58 WORDS FROM HEALTH LESSONS 59

gland	gas'es	sin'ew (-ū)	ab dō'men
valve	ox'y gen	tis'sue (-ū)	di'a phrāgm
di'et	hy'dro gen	au'ri cle	san'i ta ry
car'bon	ni'tro gen	ven'tri cle	ep i dem'ic
asth'ma	stim'u lant	nar cot'ic	ma la'ri a

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of each word.

60 DICTATION REVIEW

"Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise, of health." — THOMSON.

"Health is the second blessing that we are capable
of, — a blessing that money cannot buy." — WALTON.

61

NOUN-SUFFIXES **-er, -or, -ist**

62

im port'er	as ses'sōr	tour'ist
dress'mak er	ed'u ca tor	vo'cal ist
house'keep er	spec'u la tor	vi o lin'ist
mes'sen ger	de pos'i tor	ex cūr'sion ist
com mis'sion er	ben e fac'tor	au to mo'bil ist

Define each word, noting that *-er, -or, -ist* = *one who*.

63

NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING **act of, state of**

64

stor'age	temp ta'tion	e quip'ment
wreck'age	at trac'tion	in vest'ment
break'age	dis cus'sion	es tab'lish ment
pat'rōn age	ab bre vi a'tion	em bel'lish ment
pil'grim age	ac com mo da'tion	en coūr'age ment

Define words by combining each root-word with the meaning of the suffix ; thus, storage, *the act of storing*, etc.

65

WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

66

re fer'	pro pose'	nour'ish	per spire'
ex pel'	main tain'	ad journ'	cal'cu late
pa trol'	rec'ti fy	re quire'	des'ig nate
ac quit'	for'ti fy	em bar'rass	e vap'o rate

Direction : (1) Add *-ed* and *-ing* to the words in the first two columns ; (2) add *-ment, -ation, or -ion* to the words in the last two columns ; apply Rules for spelling on page 176.

67

DICTATION REVIEW

Each abbreviation of a proper name should begin with a capital, and end with a period. The forms 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc., do not require a period.

68

NOUN-SUFFIXES **-ty** AND **-ity**

69

sure'ty	u'ni ty	se cu'ri ty
odd'i ty	a bil'i ty	e qual'i ty
gay'e ty	no bil'i ty	pos si bil'i ty
cru'el ty	pub lic'i ty	op por tu'ni ty
nov'el ty	nă tion al'i ty	u ni ver'si ty

Note that *-ty* and *-ity* = *state or quality of being*; study each word and separate it into *root* and *suffix*.

70

NOUNS USED ONLY OR CHIEFLY IN PLURAL

71

tongs	an'nals	sciș'sōrs	bil'liards
ash'es	bit'ters	tweez'ers	côm'pass es
wa'ges	ti'dings	pro'ceeds	trou'sers
as'sets	ar'chives	prem'is es	sus pend'ers

Use these words with *plural* verbs; thus: The tongs *are* broken. Ashes are made by burning wood.

72

ADVERB-SUFFIX **-ly**=**in way** OR **manner**

73

com plete'ly	nat'u ral ly	suf fi'cient ly
en tire'ly	gen'er al ly	u ni ver'sal ly
fre'quent ly	grad'u al ly	pro fes'sion al ly
pre'vi ous ly	im mense'ly	ex cep'tion al ly
reg'u lar ly	con'se quent ly	af fec'tion ate ly

Analyze words into root and suffix, noting meanings.

74

THE ELDER PLINY'S MAXIMS

It is a maxim universally agreed upon in agriculture, that nothing must be done too late; and again, that everything must be done at its proper season; third, that opportunities lost can never be regained.

75

VERB-SUFFIXES MEANING **to make**

76

weak'en	pu'ri fy	re'al ize	pul'ver ize
short'en	râr'e fy	civ'i lize	spe cial'ize
sweet'en	jus'ti fy	crit'i cize	pat'ron ize
light'en	beau'ti fy	sym'pa thize	a pol'o gize
fright'en	sim'pli fy	em'pha size	cap'i tal ize

Define each word by combining its root with the meaning of each suffix; thus, weaken, *to make weak*.

77

WORDS USED IN LANGUAGE STUDY

78

dash	com'pound	out'line	a pos'tro phe
hy'phen	sim'ple	sum'ma ry	sem'i co lon
co'lon	com'plex	quo ta'tion	ex cla ma'tion
com'ma	päs'sive	con trac'tion	in tēr ro ga'tion
pe'ri od	syn'tax	sig'na ture	in ter rog'a tive

79

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

phrase	wages	anxious	engineer
clause	sinew	colonel	emigrant
scout	coffin	foretell	physical
sleet	lattice	trousers	architect
gourd	villain	proceeds	capacity
coax	tissue	syringe	assessor
tongs	tourist	cartridge	abdomen
gouge	nourish	oxygen	lieutenant
groan	wreckage	gayety	catechism
shriek	perspire	reissue	transparent

- (1) Pronounce these words; (2) write them from dictation;
(3) calculate percentage spelled correctly.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH WORDS

80	FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON		81
rīnd	thirst	a broad'	shēr'iff
pride	thrōwn	in'ner	for'ti eth
brand	bleach	fath'óm	eight'i eth
fiēnd	mōurn	glis'ten	be reave'
ōoze	shoal	boş'óm	be queath'
82	WORDS FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON		83
balk	loş'ing	home'ly	truth'ful
foul	hid'ing	hag'gard	net'ting
yell	ha'zel	blad'der	wheez'ing
forth	gar'lic	trick'le	fōr lôrn'
freak	grit'ty	hun'dredth	for get'ting
84	WORDS FROM THE FRENCH LANGUAGE		85
franc	clique (klék)	cro quet' (-kă')	bru nette'
fōrge	an tique' (-tĕk')	bou quet' (-kă')	co quette'
blōnd	buf fet' (-fă')	cro chet' (-shă')	cig a rette'
blouse	gro tesque' (-tĕsk')	par quet' (-kă')	stat u ette'
browſe	bur lesque'	tab'leau (-lō)	ro ſette'

86

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The words of the English language come from many sources. Of these, the Anglo-Saxon language is a very important one. By Anglo-Saxon is meant the early form of the English language as it was spoken between the sixth and eleventh centuries.

Also, many English words have been transplanted from the French, Latin, Greek, and other languages.

87

WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN

88

belle	dē'pot	bă'r'ri er	ob lique' (-lăk')
niche	sav'age	cav a liēr'	et'i quette (-kēt)
couch	gran'deūr	çhan dē liēr'	am a teūr'
a dieū'	im poșe'	çhap'er ōn	fric as see'
a piece'	dis poșe'	col'lēague	res'tau rant (-tō-)

Study the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

89

UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

90

ar'dōr	va'por	ōr'a tōr	mon'i tor
rec'tor	hor'rōr	cre a'tor	pro spec'tus
vic'tor	con'sul	nar ra'tor	ap pa rā'tus
tu'mor	sta'tus	dic ta'tor	ag'i ta tor
bo'nus	squa'ōr	trans la'tor	suc ces'sor

Note carefully the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

91

WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN

92

tempt	fic'tion	dis gust'	es'ti mate
feign	fac'tion	dis ci'ple	ev'i dence
flame	fric'tion	ig'no rance	in ves'ti gate
corpse	frac'ture	fu'gī tive	e lab'o rate
ped'al	ab rupt'	sōv'er eign	pop u la'tion

93

SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	French	Anglo-Saxon	Latin
wom'en	dames	freak	ca price'
nim'ble	ag'ile	death	de cease'
fod'der	for'age	harm	in'jū ry
sick'ness	mal'a dy	year'ly	an'nū al

Note the relation in *meaning* of each pair of words.

94

COMMON WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN

95

ax'is	rig'id	rec'i pe	lit'er a ry
ju'rōr	stu'pōr	in'va lid	ma te'ri al
fo'cus	sta'men	in'flu ence	me rid'i an
fi'ber	fer'vent	pre'mi um	tes'ti mo ny
so'lar	de ceit'	rep re sent'	re spon'si ble

Look up the meaning of each word you do not know.

96

WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN

97

bōmb	ba'sis	drā'ma	tel'e grāph
at'ōm	cri'sis	com'e dy	tel'e phone
nymph	o ā'sis	the'a ter	au'to grāph
sphere	pā'thos	mu se'um	tel'e scope
throne	me'ter	a sy'lum	mi'cro scope

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of each word.

98

SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

99

<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	<i>Latin</i>
law'ful	le'gal	kin'ship	re la'tion ship
king'ly	roy'al	e nough'	suf fi'cient
steep	ab rupt'	right'eous	vir'tu ous
end	ter'mi nus	broth'er ly	fra ter'nal
wrath'ful	in dig'nant	fä'ther ly	pa ter'nal

100

DICTATION REVIEW

The lawful heir demanded his legal rights.

His kingly courtesy deserved a royal welcome.

An abrupt descent followed a steep ascent.

The terminus of the road is at the end of the valley.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

101

WORDS FROM ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

102

<i>Arabic</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>Hebrew</i>	<i>Persian</i>
Ko rān'	ze'nith	sa'tan	peach
sīr'up	al'cove	cher'ub	dī van'
tār'iff	al'ge bra	ser'aph	jas'mīne
rack'et	ar'se nal	Sab'bath	az'ure (āzh'-)
cam'phor	as sas'sin	ju'bi lee	par'a dise

Refer to your dictionary for the meanings of these words.

103

TYPICAL IMITATIVE WORDS

hiss	plump	cack'le	mūr'mūr
buzz	grunt	gar'gle	hum'ming
knock	creak	gur'gle	bob'white
cluck	squeak	mut'ter	bob'o link

Note that these words are formed in imitation of the natural sounds suggested by each act or object.

104

USAGE COMPARED

105

<i>English</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>American</i>
stok'er	fire'man	bod'ice	waist
lug'gage	bag'gage	guard	con duc'tor
turn'out	sid'ing	driv'er	en gi neer'
shunt'ing	switch'ing	top'coat	o'ver coat
tram'car	street car	ga losh'	o'ver shoe

106

DICTATION REVIEW

"He murmurs near the running brooks

A music sweeter than their own."

"Go where he will, the wise man is at home,

His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome."

— RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

107

WORDS FROM MODERN LANGUAGES

108

*Dutch**Scandinavian*

gruff	loi'ter	thrive	kin'dle
cruise	der'rick	thrift	floun'der
a loof'	bal'last	ax'le	rein'deer
damp'er	ea'sel	an'ger	bul'wark
bran'dy	land'scape	hap'py	slaugh'ter

109

FROM MODERN LANGUAGES

110

*Spanish**Italian*

cí gar'	ba nă'na	lă'va	pĩ az'za
las'so	va nil'la	la gōōn'	pōr'ti co
cor răl'	bra vă'do	cu'po la	port fo'li o
bro cade'	mu lat'to	gon'do la	mac a ro'nĩ
ar mǎ'da	em bar'go	ĩ'so late	mil'li ner ý

111

WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

112

cone	bro'ker	ra'ti o	com mis'sion
prism	in dorse'	ra'di us	nu'mer a tor
gram	dis'count	pol'i cy	de nom'i na tor
li'ter	ex change'	no ta'tion	hōr i zon'tal
me'ter	bro'ker age	re duc'tion	per pen dic'u lar

113

DICTATION REVIEW

The Spanish Armada sailed against England in 1588.
 It was in great part destroyed by the English fleet.
 The meter is a measure of length, equal to 39.37 in.
 Commission is an allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another.

114

ALPHABETIC-ORDER TEST

115

eve	bid'der	de prive'	äft'er wård
a go'	job'ber	your self'	óth'er wise
gang	fit'ted	dis às'ter	max'i mum
stuff	clas'sic	ex pres'sion	min'i mum
broach	com'ment	im pres'sion	gen'er ous

Practice pronouncing and defining these words; write the words of both exercises in alphabetic order.

116

SOUNDS OF **s** OR **si** = **zh**; **c** OR **ci** = **sh**

117

un u'st al	de ci'sion	de fi'cient
treas'ur y	dĩ vi'sion	ap pre'ci ate
ex po'sure	pro vi'sion	ap pre ci a'tion
in clo'sure	oc ca'sion	as so'ci ate
dis clo'sure	con fu'sion	as so ci a'tion

Note with care the pronunciation of each word, and use it in a carefully written phrase or sentence.

118

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

fiend	abroad	antique	forgetting
ooze	adieu	fracture	etiquette
bleach	apiece	hundredth	restaurant
blouse	bouquet	colleague	successor
niche	courage	premium	represent
feign	deceit	alcove	telegraph
throne	deceive	azure	telephone
nymph	lagoon	sirup	theater
creak	enough	tariff	autograph
prism	indorse	reindeer	microscope

119 SOUNDS OF "ITALIAN" AND "MEDIAL" a 120

pant	ä lärm'	sä li'vā	San'tā Claus
chant	cä tärrh'	cam'er ä	ä cad'e my
slant	läun'der	dī plo'mā	ä pol'ō gy
grasp	laun'dress	ä cute'	ag'grā vate
bräss'y	guärd'i än	rheu'mā tism	mag no'lī ä

Discriminate the sounds of ä and ä, and use the words as a pronouncing and spelling test. In unaccented syllables, the sound of ä is somewhat obscured, as indicated by the italics.

121

SILENT LETTERS

122

ea'ger	päg'eant	bay'ou	di'a logue
field'er	pen'nant	lēop'ard	cat'a logue
woe'ful	cres'cent	en dēav'or	re li'gious
foe'man	wretch'ed	coun'ter feīt	par'līa ment

Note with care the *silent* letters in these words, and be sure you can spell and pronounce each word correctly.

123

MEANING INDICATED BY ACCENT

124

{ es'cort, n.	con'vert, n.	in'stinct, n.	en'trance, n.
{ es cort', v.	con vert', v.	in stinct', a.	en trance', v.
{ in'sult, n.	con'trast, n.	con'verse, a.	con'fines, n.
{ in sult', v.	con trast', v.	con verse', v.	con fines', v.

Discriminate each pair of words by a change of *accent*.

125

DICTATION REVIEW

The general's escort was a troop of cavalry.

This gentleman will escort the ladies to the train.

Do not add insult to injury.

"The lion being dead, even hares insult."

126 WORDS CONTAINING DOUBLED CONSONANTS 127

ral'ly	pas'sion	cor rupt'	rec ol lect'
hob'ble	mis'sion	al li'ance	hor'ri ble
gut'ter	as sume'	ap pârent	dif'fi cult
mot'to	dēs sert'	ap pār'el	ex ag'ger ate
mot'toes	dis sect'	as sem'bly	in tel'li gent

In pronouncing these words, sound only *one* of the doubled consonants.

128 RELATING TO DISEASES AND TREATMENT 129

a'gūe	quin'sy	fu'mī gate	bron ehī'tis
col'ic	can'cer	con ta'gious	pa ral'ŷ sis
croup	ty'phoid	vac'çi nate	neū ral'gī a
mumps	small'pox	ab'scess	pneū mo'ni a

Pronounce each word with care and then write it.

130 PRACTICAL PHRASES 131

sta'tion a ry	en'gīne	i'tem ized	state'ments
con fi den'tial	ad vice'	in ci den'tal	ref'er ence
pres i den'tial	e lec'tōrs	e lec'tri cal	in'stru ments
re pub'li can	plat'form	a bat'ing	a nui'sance
dem o crat'ic	can'di date	pat'ent	ap plied' for

Study the phrases and write them from dictation.

132 DICTATION REVIEW — MAXIMS

Powerful indeed is the empire of habit.

Many receive advice, few profit by it.

There are some remedies worse than disease.

A fair exterior is a silent recommendation.

— PUBLIUS SYRUS, 42 B.C.

133

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

134

fee	en'er gy	vague	con'scious (-shūs)
plāid	mel'o dy	tim'id	sim'i lar
pleat	fish'er y	sa'cred	san'guine (-gwin)
lens	par'ti cle	de vout'	des'per ate
waltz	prej'u dice	de'cent	ad ver'bi al

(1) Write the plurals of the words in the first and second columns ; (2) form adverbs by adding *-ly* to other words.

135

WORD BUILDING WITH VERBS

136

trace	de spise'	al'ter	reg'u late
lease	com pose'	ex pose'	hes'i tate
flash	de ter'	in spire'	op'er ate
greet	en trap'	se crete'	grad'u ate
va'ry	no'ti fy	com mune'	con'gre gate

(1) Add *-ed* and *-ing* to first and second columns ; (2) add suffixes to last two columns to form nouns ending in *-ion*.

137

HOMOPHONES DEFINED

{ vice, <i>n.</i> A moral fault.	{ stake, <i>n.</i> Pointed piece of wood.
{ vise, <i>n.</i> A device to hold work.	{ steak, <i>n.</i> A slice of meat.
{ peer, <i>n.</i> An equal.	{ al'ter, <i>v.</i> To change somewhat.
{ pier, <i>n.</i> Support of a bridge.	{ al'tar, <i>n.</i> A place of worship.

Use these words in original phrases or sentences.

138

HOME, SWEET HOME

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home ;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which sought through the world is ne'er met with
elsewhere."

— JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

139

PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING TEST

140

bait	mag'net	noz'zle	am'bu lance
zinc	cap'sule	muz'zle	Red Cross
tour	crýs'tal	sun'driēs	plan ta'tion
prose	tun'nel	cýl'in der	cat'er pil lăr
psălm	bam bōō'	trī'cý cle	re frig'er ā tōr

141

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

142

vī'a	li'ēn	war'rant	em ploy ee'
route	ti'tle	in'voice	guār an tee'
lād'ing	as sess'	sched'ule	guar'an ty
dis patch'	as sign'	sur'plus	col lec'tion
in sure'	môrt'gage	def'i cit	in'ven to ry

Look up the *meaning* of each word you do not know.

143

SAME SPELLING — TWO PRONUNCIATIONS

144

rōw	live	bāss	tēar	lōw'er
row	live	bāss	teâr	low'er
bōw	lēad	clōse	wīnd	cón'jure (-jēr)
bow	lēad	close	wīnd	cōn jure'
mōw	rēad	house	wound	min'ute (-it)
mow	rēad	house	wound	mī nūte'

Use words in phrases or sentences to show meaning.

145

DICTATION REVIEW

"Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast."

"The bow too tensely strung is easily broken."

"Let others hail the rising sun:

I bow to that whose course is run." — GARRICK.

146

RELATING TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT

147

state	town'ship	vot'er	as sem'bly
coun'ty	home'stēad	suf'frage	leg'is lā tūre
cau'cus	stat'ūte	e lec'tive	pe tī'tion
ward	en act'	fran'chīse	tax a'tion
pre'cinct	re peal'	coun'cil	quar'an tīne

Be sure that you know the *meaning* of each word.

148

DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES

149

i de'al	ma jes'tic	lux u'ri ous
crim'i nal	o ce an'ic	ex trav'a gant
po lit'i cal	per'ma nent	hos'pi ta ble
ē co nom'i cal	em phat'ic	im ag'i nā ry
or na men'tal	cus'tóm ā ry	pre pār'a to ry

Write a *noun*, related in meaning to each *adjective*.

150

ROOT VERBS

151

rear	ab hor'	cap size'	sac'ri fice (-fīz)
stroll	re mit'	de vour'	or'gan ize
brace	can'cel	sur pāss'	rec'og nize
puff	se cede'	res'cue	spe'cial ize
mince	con ceive'	stran'gle	ac côm'pa ny

Write the forms of these verbs ending in *-ed* and *-ing*, applying Rules for spelling derivatives, page 176.

152

DICTATION REVIEW — BOOKS

"A good book is the best of friends, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." — TUPPER.

"A blessed companion is a book, — a book that is fitly chosen is a life-long friend." — JERROLD.

153

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE

154

coke	roş'in	pot'ash	tur'pen tine
tile	sul'phur	ce ment'	ba rom'e ters
reels	as'phălt	dy'na mōs	ther mom'e ters
trucks	glu'cose	dy'na mite	o le o mar'ga rīne
tools	sor'ghum	ho'sier y	con fec'tion er y

Look up the meanings of unfamiliar words in a dictionary.

155

WORDS SOMETIMES MISPRONOUNCED

jēanş	wid'ōw	lŷ ce'um	ab'so lūte
bōrne	kēt'tle	lux'u rīş	in'sti tūte
wēird	re şort'	prom e năde'	des'ti tūte
li'ehen	dī late'	dem'on strate	a'ēr o plane
bel'lōwş	dī vorce'	dis'cī plīne	lab'o ra to ry

Pronounce carefully, noting unaccented syllables.

156

PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING EXERCISE

pār'ish	glimpse	al bu'men	cem'e ter y
phys'ic	e clipse'	e pis'tle	pic tūr esque'
in'sect	por'pōise	em'pha sis	sta tis'tics
fe'male	liv'er y	com plex'ion	sub stan'tial
quar tet'	slav'er y	con'science	reş'er voir (-vwôr)

Refer to your dictionary for any unfamiliar words.

157

MEMORY GEM

“The quality of mercy is not strained,
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
 It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.”

—SHAKESPEARE.

SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

I	II	III	IV
any	fiery	often	cylinder
again	greeting	once	counterfeit
among	guessing	pieces	convenient
business	guests	peaceful	deficit
building	hallow	psalm	diamond
believe	hoarse	quinsy	dynamite
breakfast	happily	question	endeavor
buying	hearing	quarrel	exaggerate
catarrh	instead	raising	February
choosing	invoice	ready	foreigner
country	journal	route	guardian
conjure	jobber	secrete	guarantee
croup	knitting	sulphur	honorable
coughing	knowledge	sugar	horrible
color	knuckle	surely	typhoid
conscious	leasing	seems	particle
conscience	loosen	truly	parliament
does	learning	trouble	plantation
don't	many	Tuesday	mortgaged
doctor	minutes	though	prejudice
dollar	mission	through	privilege
easier	much	waltz	separate
earlier	which	weird	substantial
friendly	meant	wretched	sundries
fiercely	nuisance	whether	warrant

Direction: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

REVIEW OF PHONIC ELEMENTS

I

Special Drills on the Sounds of a

ā'pex	häunt	päs'tör	fa'l'con
suāve	täunt	mäs'ter y	wan'der er
ān'cient	drä'ma	ad vānce'	är'ehĩ tect
äg'ile	läun'dry	en trānce'	āv'a lānche
āz'üre (āzh'-)	ā'lĩ as	be wāre'	pôr'ce lāin

Give the sounds represented by **a** in these words.

II

Special Drills on the Sounds of e and of i

wēa'ry	sē cēde'	mīs'chĩef	va lise'
wēap'ōn	prē cēde'	fran'chĩse	po lice'
cēn'ter	whē ēv'ēr	cĩr'cuĩt	sur vey'
dēc'ade	cēm'ē tēr ỹ	con'duĩt	hỹ'gĩ ēne
clēan'ly	ēx pēr'ĩ ment	hỹ'drant	hỹpōc'ĩ sỹ

III

Special Drills on the Sounds of o

cōrps	cōm'rāde	tēr'rōr	yōuth'ful
pōr trāy'	prōc'ess	hōr'rōr	cōu'pōn
pōr'trait	frōn'tiēr	cōn'cōrd	fōot'stōol
a dō'bē	frōst'ing	tōr'toise	wōl ver ēne'
gōv'er nōr	com'prō mise	pōr'pōise	fōrth with'

IV *Special Drills on the Sounds of u and the Diphthongs*

būtte	ju'ry	loy'al	cũr'ren cy
lũ'cid	ju'rōr	buoy'ant	bũl'lion (-yũn)
prēl'ũde	con clũde'	roil'ỹ	sũr'geon
dēl'ũge	drown'ing	fũr'lōugh	sũr'fēit
re şũme'	doubt'ful	bōr'ōugh	bũl'le tin

Give the sounds of **u** and of the diphthongs **oi**, **oy**, **ou**, **ow**.

SPECIAL REVIEWS AND DRILLS

V *Doubled Consonants — One Sounded*

ac cord'ing	dif'fer ence	im pos'si ble
com mit'tee	sŷm'me trŷ	im me'di ate
dis cus'sion	rec om mend'	as so'ci ate
con nec'tion	re spect'ful ly	ap pre'ci ate
pro ces'sion	ap pli ca'tion	ac com mo da'tion

VI *Nouns in the Singular*

ehasm	claim'ant	church	ma neu'ver
change	cen'ter	gläss	cel e bra'tion
charge	còm'fört	pär'ish	com bi na'tion
judge	de bate'	wit'ness	ex am i na'tion
court	es tate'	busi'ness	ex pe'ri ence

Write the *plural* of each word, applying Rule A (page 176).

VII *Nouns in the Singular or Plural*

al lies'	coun'ties	a'gen cy	prop'er ty
du'ties	coun'tries	cen'tu ry	sec're ta ry
còp'ies	col'o nies	his'to ry	ma jor'i ty
stud'ies	fam'i lies	li'bra ry	nec'es sa ry
po'nies	fac'to ries	lib'er ty	e mer'gen cy

Write the *singular* of the words in the first two columns, and the *plural*s of those in the last two columns; apply Rule B for plurals (page 176).

VIII *Words often Misspelled or Misused*

lie	loŷe	tēar	fōrge	beau (bō)
lay	loose	teâr	fōrg'er	bu'reau
laid	chooŷe	which	for'ty	pla teau'
says	sieve	gauge	fôr'tress	tab'leau

IX

Verbs Ending with Consonants

a wait'	ar rest'	boy'cott	de liv'er
a dopt'	as sign'	ex plain'	de pos'it
ad journ'	con sign'	de tain'	con sid'er
af ford'	col lect'	de tail'	cor re spond'
ap proach'	cor rupt'	main tain'	mis di rect'

X

Verbs Ending with Silent E

con fuse'	de cline'	en dūre'	con tin'ue
com pose'	de prive'	en force'	an'a lyze
ad here'	de crease'	em brace'	crit'i cize
con ceive'	re trieve'	es cape'	in ter fere'
de clāre'	de spiŕe'	pre pare'	ac com'mo date

Write the present participles of these words ; see p. 176.

XI

Words Ending in Single Consonants

e quip'	ac quit'	ab hor'	cred'it
re fit'	con cur'	be fog'	deb'it
re mit'	con fer'	de ter'	ben'e fit
re cur'	con trol'	re fer'	de vel'op
re pel'	com mit'	re gret'	di'a gram

Write the other forms of these words, apply Rule II, p. 176.

XII

Words Ending with Y

bus'y	trick'y	de cry'	mod'i fy
diz'zy	trash'y	bur'y	ver'i fy
gloss'y	touch'y	mar'ry	qual'i fy
spic'y	gaud'y	hur'ry	tes'ti fy
tar'dy	stēalth'y	com ply'	per son'i fy

Write the other forms of these words ; apply the rules on p. 176.

XIII

Irregular Plurals

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ax'is	ax'ēŝ	wom'an	wom'en (wīm'-)
cri'sis	cri'sēŝ	chair'man	chair'men
o a'sis	o a'sēŝ	cac'tus	cac'tus es
syn op'sis	syn op'sēŝ	fun'gus	fun'gī (L.)
a nal'y sis	a nal'y sēŝ	ter'mi nus	ter'mi nī

Learn the meaning and pronunciation of each word.

XIV

Meaning Distinguished by Accent

Au'gust, n.	au gust', a.	gal'lant, a.	gal lant', n.
con'tent, n.	con tent', a.	con'tract, n.	con tract', v. t.
com'pact, n.	com pact', a.	cos'tume, n.	cos tume', v. t.
com'press, n.	com press', v. t.	fre'quent, a.	fre quent', v. t.
con'crete, a.	con crete', v. t.	dī'gest, n.	dī gest', v. t.

Consult a dictionary for the meaning of each pair of words.

XV

Second Syllables Accented

a dept'	ad dress'	re lay'	gĭ raffe'
a dult'	re cess'	re bate	mus tâche'
dī late'	dis card'	al loy'	dīs ŝolve'
dī vest'	de ŝign'	al ly'	dēs ŝĕrt'
dī van'	as sess'	al lies'	dīs cern' (-zĕrn')

XVI

Words Often Improperly Accented

mu ŝe'um	dīr'i gĭ ble	cal li'o pe
al bu'men	pres en ta'tion	te leg'ra pher
bī tu'men	in'ter est ing	ir rep'a ra ble
a cu'men	lam'en ta ble	in com'pa ra ble
in quīr'y	ex'qui ŝite	il lus'tra tive

WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN

ap ro pōs', *opportunistically.*
 bal'let (bāl'ā), *artistic dance.*
 ca fé' (ká fá'), *a restaurant.*
 mēn'ū, *a bill of fare.*
 coup, *a sudden stroke.*
 mat i née' (-nā'), *daytime entertainment.*
 dé but' (dē bū'), *a beginning.*
 en core' (ān kōr'), *once again.*
 vaude'ville (vōd'), *variety show.*
 sou vē nir' (-nēr'), *keepsake.*
 troupe, *company of actors.*

ré gime' (rā zhēm'), *system of management.*
 mi rage' (mē rāzh'), *deceptive image or view.*
 dé bris' (dā brē'), *rubbish.*
 sa chet' (-shā'), *scent bag.*
 pōr tière' (-tyār'), *a doorway curtain.*
 ga rage' (-rāzh') *automobile barn.*
 chauffeur' (shō fūr'), *the driver of an automobile.*
 chas'sis (shā'sē), *the under part of an automobile.*

Note carefully the indicated pronunciation of each word, and give it accurately. In writing such words as "café," the French accent on the e should be used.

LATIN EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS

per an'num, *by the year.*
 an'no Dō'mī nī, A.D., *in the year of our Lord.*
 an'te bel'lum, *before the war.*
 bo'na fī'dē, *in good faith.*
 non com'pos men'tis, *not of sound mind.*
 dē fac'tō, *in fact or reality.*
 dē jū're, *by right of law.*
 ē plu'rī bus ū'num, *one from many.* [tue of office.
 ex of fī'ci o (-fīsh'ī ō), *by vir-*
 ex pār'tē, *on one side.*

in stā'tu quō', *in former state.*
 in me mō'ri am, *in memory.*
 mo'dus ō pe ran'dī, *mode or manner of work.*
 nē plus ul'tra, *no move beyond.*
 post-mōr'tem, *after death.*
 per dī'em, *by the day.*
 prō ēt cōn, *for and against.*
 quīd prō quō, *an equivalent.*
 sī'nē dī'ē, *without day.*
 vī'va vō'ce, *by word of mouth.*
 vēr'sus, *against.*

REFERENCE TABLE OF PREFIXES

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>
a-	on	a board'	ir-	not	ir reg'u lar
ad-	to	ad join'	inter-	between	in'ter state
ant-	against	ant arc'tic	mal-	ill, bad	mal treat'
ante-	before	an'te date			mal prac'tice
anti-	against	an te me rid'i an	mis-	wrong	mis spell'
arch-	chief	an ti slav'er y			mis ap ply'
		arch'fiend'	mono-	one	mon'o syl la ble
		arch'bish'op			mon'o tone
auto-	self	au'to graph	non-	not	non'sense
		au to mo'bile			non pay'ment
be-	to make	be numb'; be dim'	post-	after	post'script
		be lit'tle			post pone'
co-	with	co work'er	pre-	before	pre'fix
com-	together	com pile'			pre med'i tate
con-	with	con form'	re-	back	re call'
		con join'		again	re con struct'
counter-	against	coun ter act'	semi-	half	sem'i cir cle
de-	from	de part'; de rail'			sem i an'nu al
dis-	not	dis sim'i lar	sub-	under	sub ma rine'
dis-	want of	dis un'ion			sub'soil
en-	to make	en a'ble	super-	very	su'per fine
		ex'port		beyond	su per nat'u ral
ex-	former	ex-may'or	trans-	across	trans'port
fore-	before	fore tell'			trans at lan'tic
hemi-	half	hem'i sphere	un-	not	un re'al; un a'ble
il-	not	il leg'i ble			un con'scious
im-	not	im po lite'	un-	reversal	un lock'; un coil'
in-	not	in de'cent			un but'toned
			under-	below	un der sell'

Study each *prefix*, and observe that its meaning appears in the derivative words.

REFERENCE TABLE OF SUFFIXES

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Use</i>
-able	able to be	mov'a ble	-ic	belong-	vol can'ic
-ible	able to be	con vert'i ble		ing to	he ro'ic
-age	act of	mar'riage	-ical	belong-	po lit'i cal
-al	pertain-	tid'al		ing to	rad'i cal
	ing to	brid'al	-ing	contin-	go'ing
-an	belong-	A mer'i can		uing	com'ing
	ing to	Eu ro pe'an		to	sip'ping
-ance	act of	re sist'ance	-ish	like	fiend'ish
-ence	act of	de pend'ence	-ism	state of	fa nat'i cism
-ant	one who	at tend'ant	-ist	one	drug'gist
-ent	one who	cor re spond'ent		skilled	art'ist
-ation	act of	ci ta'tion		in	es'say ist
-tion	act of	in ven'tion	-ize	to make	re'al ize
-dom	state of	free'dom	-less	without	pow'er less
	being	mar'tyr dom	-let-	little	brook'let
-ed	did	re cit'ed	-ling	little	duck'ling
		in vit'ed	-logy	science of	min er al'o gy
-ee	one who	pay ee'	-ly, adj.	like	cow'ard ly
	receives	em ploy ee'	-ly, adv.	manner	grace'ful ly
-er, n.	one who	wor'ship er	-ment	act of	a gree'ment
-er, adj.	more	sweet'er	-ness	state of	rough'ness
-est, adj.	most	bright'est		being	stiff'ness
-ese	belong-	Chi nese'	-or	one who	sur viv'or
	ing to	Jap a nese'	-ous	full of	poi'son ous
-esque	like	pic tur esque'	-ship	state of	clerk'ship
-ess	female	li'on ess		being	sea'man ship
-et	little	is'let	-some	inclined	quar'el some
-ette	little	stat u ette'		to	med'dle some
-ful	full of	peace'ful	-ward	toward	sea'ward
-fy	to make	beau'ti fy	-wise	manner	like'wise
-graph	writing	pho'to graph	-y	full of	ston'y
-hood	state of	false'hood	-ey	full of	clay'ey
	being	knight'hood			

Direction : Learn the *meaning* of each suffix, and apply it in defining each illustrative word.

RULES FOR SPELLING GRAMMATICAL FORMS

Plurals

- RULE A. Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending with *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add *es* to the singular. (For applications of this rule, see pages 26, 47, 87, 88, 117, 146, 170.)
- RULE B. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*. (See pages 48, 49, 88, 146, 164, 170.)

Possessives

- (1) The *possessive singular* is made regularly by adding an apostrophe and *s* ('*s*) to the noun.
- (2) The *possessive plural* is formed by adding an apostrophe only when the plural ends with *s*. (For applications, see page 89.)

Derivatives

- RULE I. Words ending in silent *e*, drop the final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. (For applications, see pages 32, 52, 53, 83, 102, 104, 148, 164, 171.)
- RULE II. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. (For applications, see pages 32, 54, 55, 69, 83, 103, 148, 171.)
- RULE III. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*. (For applications, see pages 48, 49, 56, 88, 105, 146, 171.)





